

SPECULUM
Matricis Hybernicae;
OR, THE
IRISH MIDWIVES
HANDMAID.

Catechistically Composed,
BY
JAMES WOLVERIDGE
M. D.

With a Copious Alphabetical Index.

WRITTEN
IV Xta Magna Lla Del sCrIptor,
Anno Domini, { *Chronogramma,*
1669. { 1669.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ?

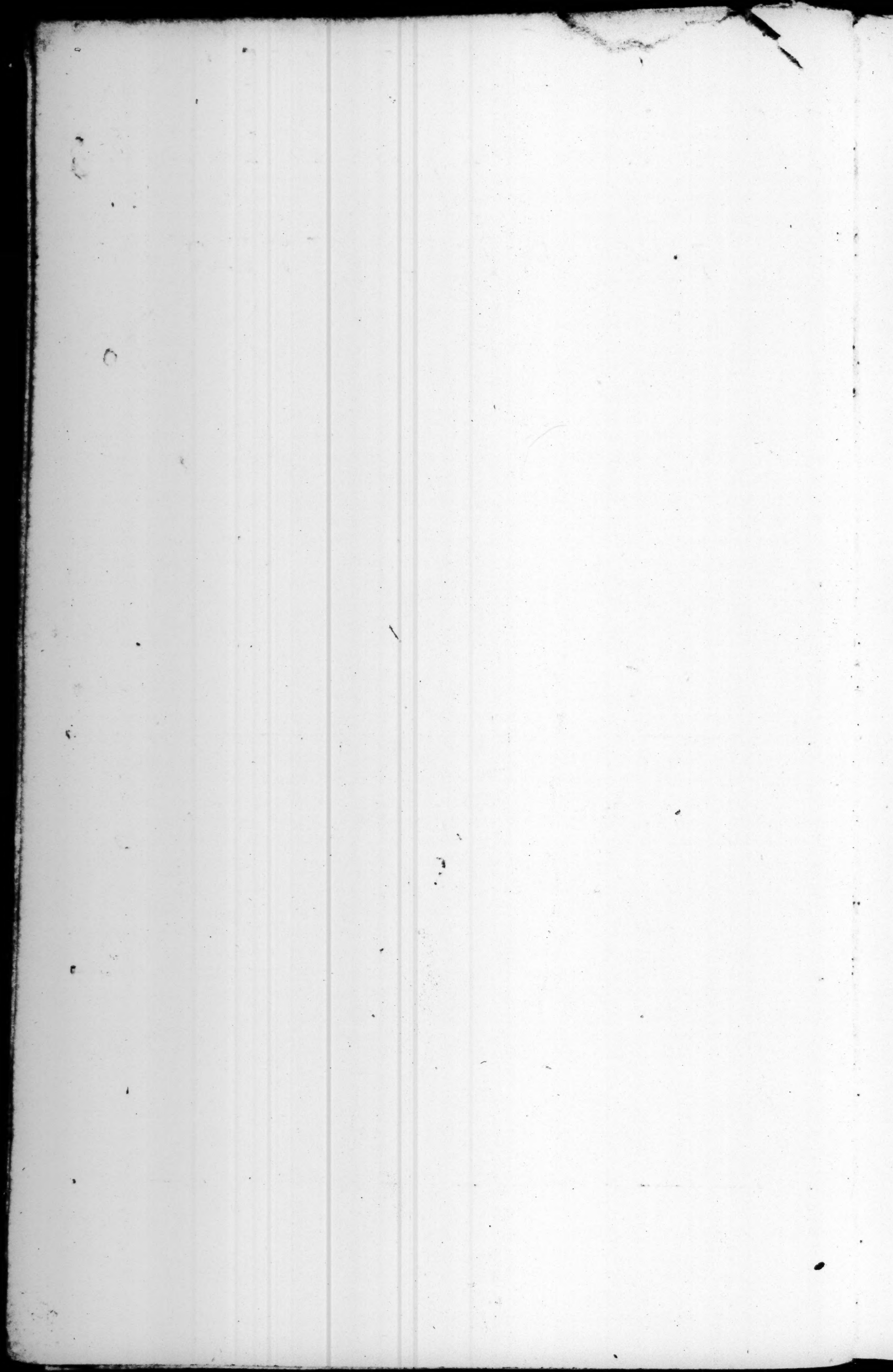
Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit

Nos nequiores, mox daturos

Progeniem vitiosorem.

Horat. Lib. 3. Carminum, Ode 6.

London, Printed by E. Okes ; and are to be sold by
Rowland Reynolds, at the Kings-Arms in the Poultry, 1670.





THE AUTHOR
TO THE
READER.

IT may perhaps be wondred,
why the Author should ex-
pose his Book, not only to be
tossed by the impetuous waves
of the Irish Seas (e're it could
set foot on the English-shore)
but more to be admired, that he
should expose it to be tumbled,
and searched by the Accustom-
ed, Ingenious Censure, and

The Author to the Reader.

scrutiny, not only of Learned Scholars, but of Grave Matrons, and Expert Midwives. Since also it is manifest, that very many have not only bestowed their Oyle, but their Ink upon this Subject; It may not only be accounted Arrogancy and Presumption, but impertinent folly, and unprofitable endeavours in the Author; either to think to out-do former Writers; or in his own Conceit to be wiser than the present Readers, so as to out-do the one, or out-wit the other. Assuring you, therefore, that his aim is at neither, he hopes it will be candidly received by all. Though the Title-Page
may

The Author to the Reader.

may arrive your view in an Irish Garb, with her Hand-
maid bare-foot, and bare-
legg'd; or at the best, in Brogues
and Kerchers, (according to
the Custome of the Countrey;)
yet, be assured, It hath an Eng-
lish dress under an Irish man-
tle; it being never intended
for the Irish, (though I hear-
tily wish it may be serviceable
to them also, if occasion be,)
whose fruitfulness is such, that
there is scarce one barren a-
mong them; and whose har-
diness, and facility in bringing
forth, is generally such, as nei-
ther requires the nice Atten-
dance of diligent, vigilant
Nurse-keepers, or the Art of

*Specu-
lum ma-
tricis; or
the Irish
Mid-
wives
Hand-
maid,
&c.*

The Author to the Reader.

expert Anatomists, or the unwearied pains and skill of dexterous Midwives; being, more like the Hebrew women, than the native Ægyptians; delivered before the Midwives can come to them. And that this truth may gain the more Credit; mind a Story related by as

*Exod.
Cap. I.
Ver. 19.*

**Dr. Wil-
liam
Harvey,
de Gene-
ratione
Animalium,
Chap.
de Par-
tu Page
276.
An Hi-
story.*

** Learned a Physitian as our
Age hath known; who reports
it (as he saith) from the mouth
of the Lord Carew, Earl of Tot-
ness, and Lord President of
Munster, for many years toge-
ther; who also wrote the An-
nals of those times. The Sto-
ry is this; There was an Irish
Woman, wife to a Common
Souldier, who, though big with
child,*

The Author to the Reader.

child, accompanied her Husband in the Camp ; and whereas the Army daily was in motion, marching from place to place ; it hapned, that by reason of a sudden flood after a hasty rain, a small Brook began to swell so high, that it hindred the Armies marching for one hour : In which time of the Armies halting, the womans pains of child-bearing came upon her ; infomuch, that she withdrawing her self to the next thicket of shrubs (without the help of any Midwife, or any other preparation of Baby-clouts) there, all alone, brings forth Twins ; (whom God surely seeing in their blood, said *Ezekiel,*
unto *Cap. 16.*
Ver. 5. 6.

The Author to the Reader.

unto them, live, when no eye pityed them;) both which she brought down to the River presently, and there washed both her self, and them; which done, she wraps them up (not swaddled at all) in a coarse Irish mantle, and carries them at her back, marching with the Army the same day barefoot & bare-legg'd (as she was) twelve miles, and that without the least prejudice to her health, or to the lives of her children. The next day after, it pleased the Lord Deputy *Montjoy*, (who at that time commanded the Army against the Spaniard, who had besieged *Kinsale*) and the Lord *Carew*, to be Godfathers to

The Author to the Reader.

to the Children, being much Admirers of the novelty of the thing. Neither could the Author suppose, or intend his Book useful to forreign parts, it being published in an English Dialect (no Language being more current than the Latine.) It will therefore consequently be concluded, that it was meant for the English, his Countrey-folk, whether at home, or in forreign Plantations; and undertaken by the Author, because, in all his Readings of Authors (and those not a few) he had not seen any that had written in so plain and perspicuous a method (as may appear by perusing it,) and

The Author to the Reader.

and suitable schemes in various figures, sufficient to direct and inform Midwives in their office : As also, to contribute all things necessary in such cases. The Author therefore commends this Book to the Patronage of the most Grave and Serious Matrons of *England* and *Ireland*, the first being the Kingdom of his Nativity, the latter his Countrey, whil'st obliged to it. Farewell.

James Wolveridge.

From my Study in *Cork*,
Jan. 12th. 16 ^{$\frac{2}{7}$} .

To



To his deserving Friend, Dr.
James Wolveridge, On his
Speculum Matricis.

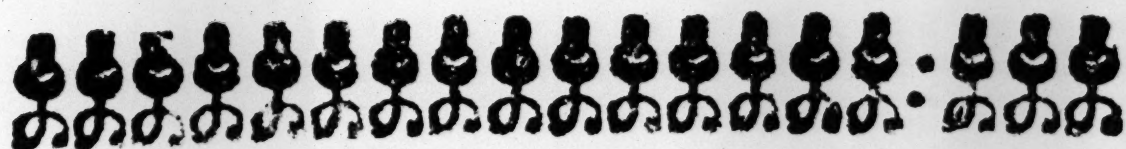
IF that *Sicilian* was admir'd, because
He fram'd the *Machin* which dis-
clos'd the Laws
And motions of the greater World,
what fame
Shall equal be to eternize thy Name :
Who greater secrets in so little can
Unravel, in this lesser world of man ?
Volumes that swell, like ore of Gold,
have much
Of earth and dross, which ne're can pass
the touch ;
But in this little scheme, behold and see
The essence and extract of Midwivery.
Tredeskin's nut-shell, or that Germane
flye,
Were ne'r compos'd with greater in-
dustry.

What

What pangs and throws do others
brains torment,
(Like *Joves*, which *Pallas* teem'd) who
scarce can vent
What they contrive, who labour to
ensure
That which Abortive proves, and not
mature.
But thou hadst quick delivery, thy brain
Ne're wanted Midwife, neither felt it
pain :
In this thy true Production, which from
thee
Came like full-ripe fruit dropping
from the tree :
The Ladies, sure, their glasses will neg-
lect,
When on thy mirrour they shall once
reflect,
Which teaches to preserve their beau-
ties more
Than all their Paints and Washes e're
before.

*Jonathan Ashe, è Coll.
Oriell, Oxon. A. M.*

Author



Author in Libellum, ejusq; picta
Schemata.

Quæritur ovata quare sit sculpta fi-
gura,

Demonstrans fatum pagina quæq;
suum?

Omnia credibile est formari Animalia ab
Ovo,

Posse sui generis tale referre genus.

Cernis ut ova trahit solers formica, la-
bore

Parvula, quæ in cumulos Irrequieta
locat.

Ovorum ex numero sunt subventanea,
(Inertis

Molæ instar) pullos non paritura suos:

Hinc hominum, pecudumq; genus, genus
omne ferarum

Fit sterile, & sterilis dedecus arbor
habet;

Edere sed fecunda mihi sperare licebit,

Ovaq; Prolifica ponere fida manu.

Sin

*Sin secus, Obstetricum nullos Quæsit a la-
bores*

*Gens hominum, cesset, vel labefacta
Ruat.*

*Sic parere, aut calamus doceat parere,
precamur:*

Illud naturæ est, hoc erit Artis opus.

*Anser Ovans alas scriptoribus explicat,
artes*

Inde docens, variis pictaq; schematibus.

Ille meam pennis, si sit culpabilis, Artem

Delirare suis, & volitare dedit.

*Ova traham Reliquos scriptores inter,
Acervo*

Pulchrum erit ex magno tollere delicias.

James Wolveridge.

*On the Praise, and the happy de-
livery of James Wolveridge,
Dr. of Physick, in his labours
on the Labour of Women, &c.*

Delivered by Aquila Smyth, M. D.

Here is the Key unlocks a Cabinet,
So quick, so safe, by art not
known as yet:

More friendly than the gourd o're Je-
nas head,

It breaks the *Hymen*, and the Maiden-
head.

What shall I say! mysterious is thy art,
But so, that labour labours in no smart;
Thy clouded Genius 'mid'st the Curtain
foggs,

Swallows thy worth in the *Hybernian*
boggs;

Dismantle then thy self, appear to be
Happy to all in thy delivery.

So the production of thy brain shall
make

Midwives themselves produce; and for
thy sake

Sol teeming thus, man-Midwives out a
birth,
That is the product to the globe, and
earth :
But whilst thy brain doth labour, we
do too
Bring but an Embrion out, which
though t'out-do
Mountains (full gravidated, but pro-
duce
A mouse) when thou dost open natures
fluce ;
So riper seeds are sown on barren
ground,
So th'Reaper hath a sickly harvest
found.
The pregnant *pia mater* of thy brain
Doth settle in his place the womb a-
gain :
There is no *Mola* in thy wit, what's
here,
Of truth is the effect and character.
Teeming this nine moneths, we did
surely look
That thou should'st be delivered of thy
Book ;

Pro-

Prodigious Birth! who e're the like
did know
A child brought forth, straitt to a
Midwife grow?
Cease nature now thy tyrannies in
vain,
Here's one doth teach to mitigate a
pain,
Sets open Natures Gate, so that the
birth
Walks from the mother-womb to mo-
ther-earth:
No throws we have in this, no skreaks,
no cryes,
No Instruments, no Cupping of the
thighes:
Here is an Art that after-age will boast,
And tell how *Wolv'ridge* hath deliver'd
most
With ease, producing forth what's
safe we see,
To which whole Colledges thy Gossips
be.

Septemb. 9 th.
1669. Cork.

*Your Devoted Friend and
Servant, whilst
Aquila Smyth, M. D.
a 2 Ad*



Ad Authorem, Enco- miaslichon.

A Bditæ dum teneri pandis mysteria
fœtus

Numina secretis quæ posuere locis,
Diversis diversa paras medicamina mor-
bis;

Picta refers variis schemata multa mo-
dis;

Signaq; conceptus monstras, signantia
sexum,

Sive puella fiet, sit ve puella puer
Obstetricas; varias calamo monstrante
figuras,

Qua methodo mulier sit paritura doces.
Nuribus, Infanti, Medicaris matribus
æque;

Dum te nec lactis cura vel ulla latet:
Non jacet Aurato licet ulla puerperâ lecto,
manu.

Ipse struis facili mollia lecta manu:

Far-

*Parturit ipse liber, dum pro sponsoribus
astant*

*Zoilus aut Momus, parturit imo ali-
quid:*

*Quem Matrona gravis si qua lactaverit
ulnis,*

Et dederit Cunas, has vagus orbis agat.

Dabam Cork.

17 Calendas

Octobris,

1669.

Honoris & Amoris

ergo dicavit,

Jonathan Ashe è Coll.

Oriel, Oxon. A.M.

In Authorem, Amicum suum
Integerrimum.

Perlege (Lector;) opus, Wolv'rigii;
quod tibi aperte

Ostendit docti pectora digna viri,
Hoc; secreta suis naturæ vultibus ornat,
Ordine perspicuo conspicienda patent :
Codice nam clari Doctoris dicta Jacobi :
(Alter Galenus, Justinianus Item)
Qui quorum merito; studiis, satis acta
duorum

Voluerat, & Tomos quoslibet ille suis.
Hic decus, hic lumen, hic fons sermone
Latino

Orbis, en! Emeritus tempus in omne
micans,
Cujus florebit studiosos inter utrosq;
Perpetuo Juris, non minus Artis Amor.

Danielis Colman. J. V. D.

Ex Musæolo meo in Subur-
biis Borealibus Corregia,
Idibus Septembris,
1669.

THE



The Author to his Book.

GO litt'e Book, I envy not thy hap,
Mayst thou be dandled in the La-
dies lap ;
I hope the Ladies will not thee disdain,
Th'art clean, though in a home-spun
dress, and plain :
Nor mayst thou to a gaudy Garb as-
pire,
Thy native Idiom is thy best attire ;
Yet *Phydias* and *Apelles* do declare,
Such Schemes of Births in thee accoun-
ted rare ;
Thou shew'st no monstrous births that
may affright,
(Though thou might'st do't) but such
as may delight,
With admiration; then go kiss their
hands,
Tell them th'art subject unto their com-
mands ;

Thy Countrey dress compos'd for their
good,

Brooks no scurrilities, if understood
By Gravest Matrons, never penn'd, nor
meant

To be the subject of a loose intent ;
Nor yet to please lascivious, wanton
eyes,

Whose thoughts to *Venus* are a sacri-
fice.

Go visit Nunneries, whose chaster fate
Perchance may pregnant be without a
mate ;

Except bald time, with his suspected
pate

Teach th' Abbess Midwivery within her
grate ;

Be there *probat'* neer but a year, and then,
If useless, hope thou mayst come out
again.

Perlustrate all the World, let women
know

To help themselves, their children,
nurses too.

Visit the Nurseries of Learnings fame,
Salute those fountains in thy Authors
name ;

Their

Their pardon crave, whilst not from
disrespect

They are accosted in a dialect

As uncouth to his pen as to their view,
which had been dress'd up in another
hiew,

Had he been sure to have been under-
stood,

(As was his only scope) for publick
good ;

Yet mayst thou be so wheresoe'er th'art
brought,

May't not be said that thou art good for
nought :

Beware the Press a-while, 'twere better
tarry,

Lest being prest too hard thou mayst
miscarry.

If't must be so, those Med'cines of thy
own

Must cure thy sad Abortion, or else
none :

Nor art thou smutty to set out thy fea-
ture,

But yet mayst shew the curious works
of nature.

Teach

Teach Ladies Nett-work then, and tell
them plain
They have a wondrous nett-work 'bout
their brain;
And yet thy fringed skirt adorn'd may
be
With ornaments, and by Authority.
Here's Vest and Tunick, *Amnios*, and
Chorion,
And *Jus de coræ* too, that thou be in
fashion:
We admit no *Allantoïdes* in the least,
Because thou treat'st of man, and not
of beast.
Th'art furnish'd with a Royal Sash
(withall,
Ne'r out of fashion) Cord, Umbilical;
When all is done, then let thy schemes
and fashions
Successful prove to future Generations.

To my most *Worthy Friend*,
Dr. James Wolveridge,
upon his Book, *Speculum Matricis*.

AN ACHROSTICK.

If I were skill'd in Chaldaick, or in Syriack,
As others, who might well thy Praises shew;
My muse would then compell a Panegyrick
Even for the debt which to thy worth I owe;
Sith I to that could never yet attain,
Which makes thee famous in the Art of Physick,
Or imitate thy Great Heroick Strain,
Lo, I begin to try in tones of Lyrick.
Let Grave Physitians greet thee with a kiss,
Unskilful Quacks may hence learn to amend,
Expell their poysons, which for want of this
Rent many a heart, and brought untimely end:
I mean, because they knew not mans first being,
Do still mistake; I say't cannot be fit
Giving Remedies which in no way are 'greeing
Express mens ruine by prescribing it.

Your Obliged Friend,
Richard Sampson.

THE



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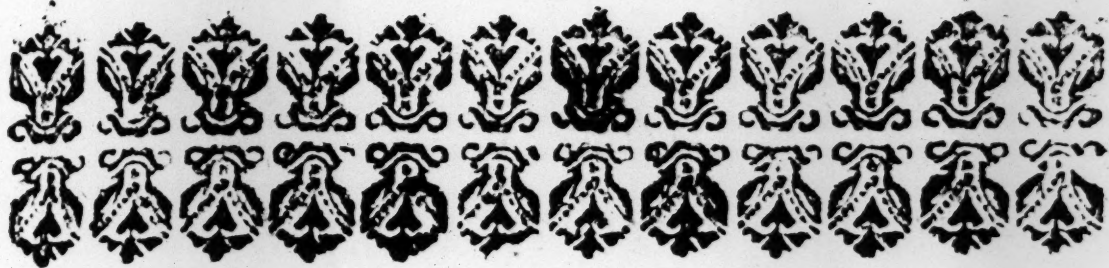
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The end of the Table,



THE PREFACE.

 Ince all Arts and Sciences tend to the use and benefit of Mankind, all things by the Almighty Creator being subjected to him, who is no other than a little World in himself: Man would not only be ungrateful to his Creator, but wanting to his off-spring, should he not endeavour to improve his whole industry, Reason, and skill, to propagate

b

gate

The Preface.

gate his kind to all posterity. And therefore, besides other helps, as Physical, Anatomical, and Diætical, &c. The art and skill of Obstetricie (commonly called Midwivery) is none of the least: It being no less virtue and prudence to preserve a child when begotten, than content and pleasure in begetting; in both which, both Sexes are, and ought equally to be concerned; for where the womb proves the tomb, there is neither room for Physick, Anatomie, Chirurgery, or diet, &c. or any thing like it. This then being the first work in reference to mans future well-doing, laying aside all other Argumentative circumlocutions, and deviations; let us,
by

*Non mi-
nor est
virtus
quam
querere
parca
tueri.*

The Preface.

by way of discourse, examine, and contrive, how that creature man may be preserved, from the beginning of his Conception, to the hour of his birth, and that with safety too to her that bare him. And truly, it may be worth the while, if we consider the excellency of man, whom some call (as like unto God, so) *The Interpreter of the gods*. Pythagoras calls him *The Measure of all things*; And Plato calls him *The Wonder of Wonders*. Theophrastus styles him *The Great Pattern of the Universe*. Aristotle terms him *A Politick Animal*, born for society, whom God made with his face upright; whereas all other creatures look with their faces downwards.

The dig-
nity of
man de-
scribed.
Μέτρον
ἀπάντων.
Θαύμα
πάντων.
Ἀντίτυπον
παντός.
Ζῷον πο-
λίτικον.

The Preface.

Ovid.
Metam.
Lib. 1.

Hori-
zontem
corporeo-
rum &
incorpo-
reorum.

Divi-
num ani-
mal, ple-
num ra-
tionis &
consilii.

Mundi
Epito-
men, &
naturæ
delicias.

μικρο-
κοσμον ἐν τῷ
μακρο-
κόσμῳ.

P. 8. ve.

4, 5, &c.

Pronaq; cum spectant ani-
malia cætera terram; Os homini
sublime dedit, cœlumq; tueri
Jussit, & erectos ad sydera tol-
lere vultus. Synesius *terms man*
the Horizon of all corporeal and
incorporeals. Tully calls him a
Divine creature, full of Reason &
counsel; whom Pliny also calls
the Epitomy of the World, and de-
light of Nature: And whom all
with one consent, call, a Micro-
cosme, a little world in a bigger.
Of whom, the Kingly Prophet Da-
vid, in Psalme the 8th. saith,
Thou hast made him little lower
than the Angels; thou hast
crowned him with glory and
honour, and hast placed him
over all the works of thy hands.

Now

The Preface.

Now then, man being so excellent
a Creature, who, though the last
in the Creation, yet not the least;
God making him as after his own
Image and Likeness, and instru-
cting him with so large a Commis-
sion, (and a blessing annexed to
it) as to subdue the Creation, ma-
king all the creatures subject to
the dominion of man, whom God
had ordained as his Vice-Roy on
earth, with this blessing, viz. be
fruitful, and multiply, and reple-
nish the earth: Let us make a
nearer indagation and scrutiny
into the formation of man, as to
the order of the generation of the
parts, and increase of the infant,
according to the daies and times,
from the first conception till the
day

Gen. the
1 Chap.
ve. 26,
27.

The Preface.

Pf. 139.
ver. 13.

day of his birth : And then, the more we seriously weigh it, and pry into it, the more, with the Psalmist, we shall admire our Creator by our creation, and bless that God that hath cover'd us in our Mothers womb, and praising him, say; We are fearfully & wonderfully made, marvellous are thy works, &c. My substance was not hid from thee when I was made in secret; and curiously wrought in the lowest parts of the Earth. Thine eyes did see my substance yet being unperfect, and in thy Book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them. And if God, who created
male

The Preface.

male and female, thought it fit to provide the woman as a help meet Gen. 2. for him: Women being most fit to ^{20.} help women in their deliveries, by reason of the modesty of their sex; It shall be the whole subject of this ensuing small Tract, to describe a Midwife, and such a woman too that may be most apt for so necessary an employment; and then (still aiming at a publick good) declining that Idiom best becoming The Latin Tongue. the Pen of Doctors, shall shape my Quill to an English Dialect, and (avoiding intricate and Bombastick words, and Acroamatical sentences, where they may be otherwise expressed) afford such material directory assistance in the business of Midwifery, as shall be

The Preface.

be suitable to the meanest capacity; not presuming to instruct the
Γλαυκῶς Learned, lest I seem to bring Owls
εἰς Ἀθῆ- to Athens; but to inform the less
νοῦς. knowing. And ending this Pre-
Αθηνᾶς. face, we will begin with Generation it self, and the rest in Order.

SECT.



SECT. I.

Of the True generation of the Parts, and Increase of the Infant in the Womb, according to the daies and times, till the time of the Birth.

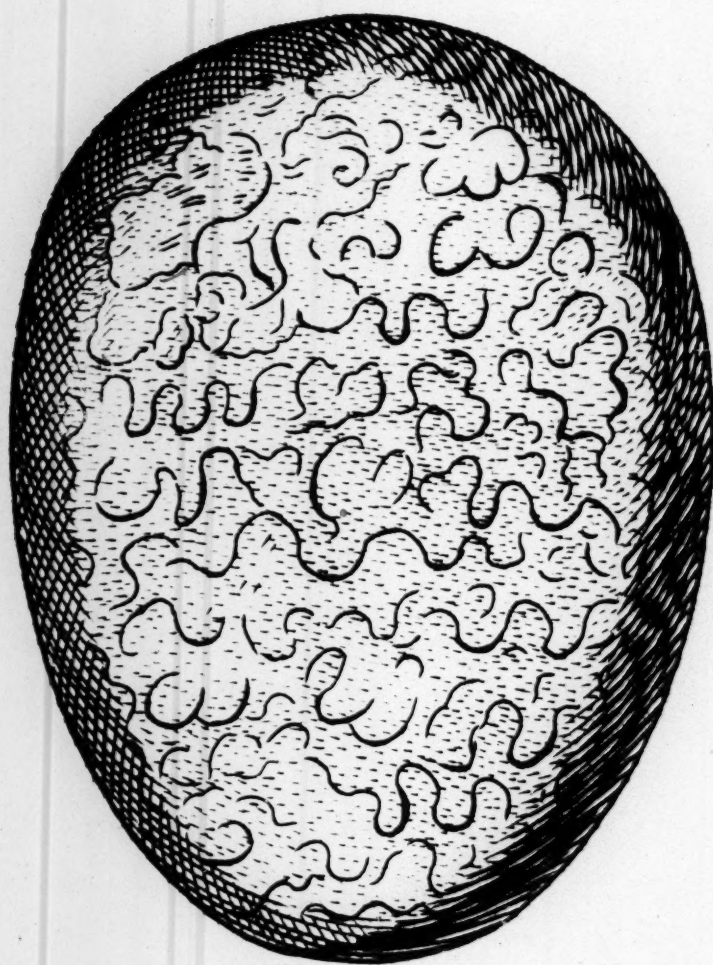


When the womb (whose The property of the womb. property it is naturally to receive seed unto generation, as a Loadstone attracts iron, or as Jeat straws or feathers) hath received the seed for generation, and by its virtue hath shut up the seed for generation; Presently, from the first day untill the sixth or seventh, there grow and arise very many and very small fibres See the figure marked. or hairs, beginning with a hot motion, by which vital heat the liver with his chiefest organs are generated by a natural

B

Of the generation

tural virtue ; as this following Scheme
may the more illustrate, marked as in
the margin.



The small
first fibres.

2

For the vital spirits, giving down
seed towards conception, forms and di-
stinguisheth the chietest members by
the

the tenth day, being let in by certain veins of the secundine, to which the matrix is fixed, and by which the blood is imported, and of which the navil is generated. The navil
how gene-
rated.

But at the very same time three smal spots (not unlike to curds of milk) arise, where the liver, the heart, and the brain have their places; and then presently a vein directed by the navil, attracts the thicker blood confused with the seed, and makes it fit for nourishment: from whence also there ariseth a vein with two forks, which is generated according to the form of this figure. Nourish-
ment of
the Infant
by the na-
vil.
*Vena bi-
furca.*

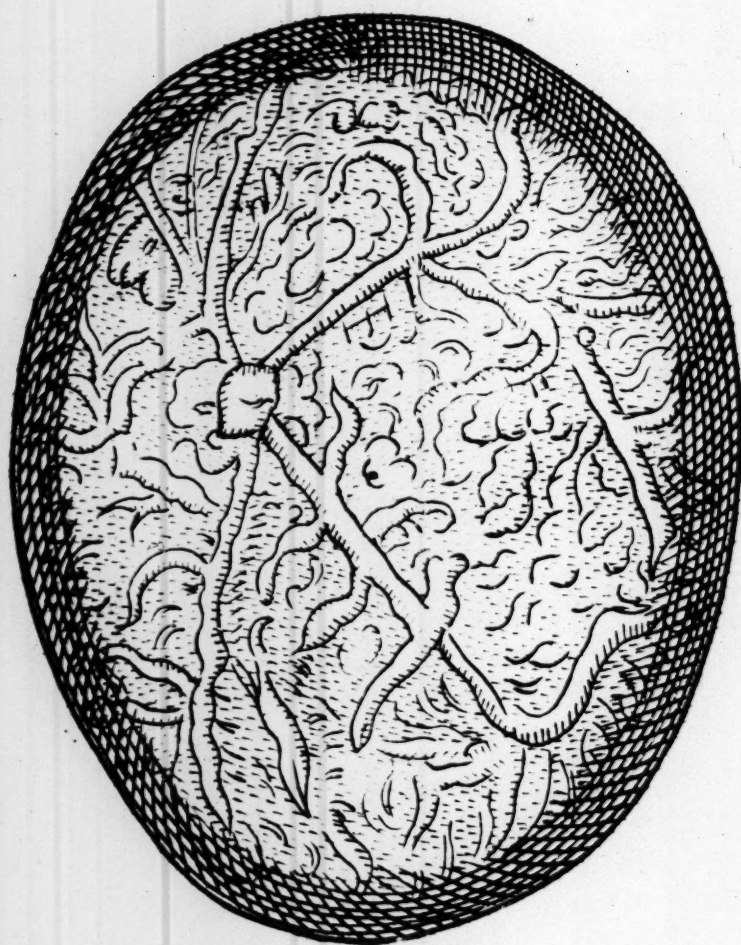


4

The generation of the Liver.

In the one of which branches there is a collection of blood, of which first the liver is generated by a natural faculty. From whence it easily appears, the liver to be a congealed and concrete blood: and also it may be manifest, how

how many and various veins it hath prepared and fitted, for the expulsive and attractive virtue. But in the other branch are generated those textures, or rather web of veins, with the dilatation of other veins, as of the stomach, spleen, and intestines, in the lower part of the belly. And from hence immediately all veins are recollected together, as so many branches into one trunk, in the upper texture of the liver towards the hollow vein; and this trunk by and by *Vena Cava* sends down branches to make the mid- *truncus as-*riff, and directs not a few branches to *descendens* the lower parts, even to the very thighs: *Diaphrag-*and then the heart, with his veins ex- *ma.* tended into seed from the navil, is ge- *truncus* nerated by a vital virtue, and is directed *descendens.* towards the spine of the back, as is de- *spina dor-*monstrated in this figure, 3. *si.*



6

The generation of
the heart.
*Pericardium, vel
Capsula
Cordis.*

But those do attract the hottest and more subtile blood, of which the heart is generated, incased in a membrane, naturally fleshy and thick, necessary upon the account of so hot a member. But the hollow vein extending it self, and

and penetrating the inward concavity of the right side in the heart, &c. derives thence blood for the nourishment of the heart. From the same branch also of this his vein, and in the same part another vein ariseth, called, by some, the *Truncus Phrenicus, vel Diaphragmaticus.* immoveable, or quiet vein; because, according to the account of the pulsation of other veins it beats not at all, but lyes quiet; ordained for this end, *Vena Coronaria.* that it should let go the purest blood to the lungs, being vested with a double tunicle like an Arterie, from whence it is called the Arterial vein. But in the *Vena cava, superior, et Pulmonaria.* left concavity of the heart there are two Arteries, that is to say, the Venal Arterie, and the Great Arterie, which carries a great pulse with it, and diffuseth the vital spirits by the blood of the heart into all the pulsatile veins of the body. For, as the hollow vein is the original of all veins, by which the body doth attract its whole nourishment of blood; so, from the *Aorta* (or great Arterie) all pulsatile veins are derived, *Aorta. Venae pulsabiles ab Aorta.* diffusing the vital spirits through the

whole body. For the heart is the fountain and original of vital heat, without which no creature or member can thrive.

*Arteria
Venosa.*

Under the abovesaid Arterie in the left concavity of the heart, another vein ariseth called the Venal Arterie : And, although that be really a pulsatile vein, and doth direct the vital spiritus, yet according to the manner of all pulsatile veins that have blood, It hath but one coat, and therefore made for that end, that it should derive the cold air from the lungs to refresh the heart, as also to attemper its over-much heat.

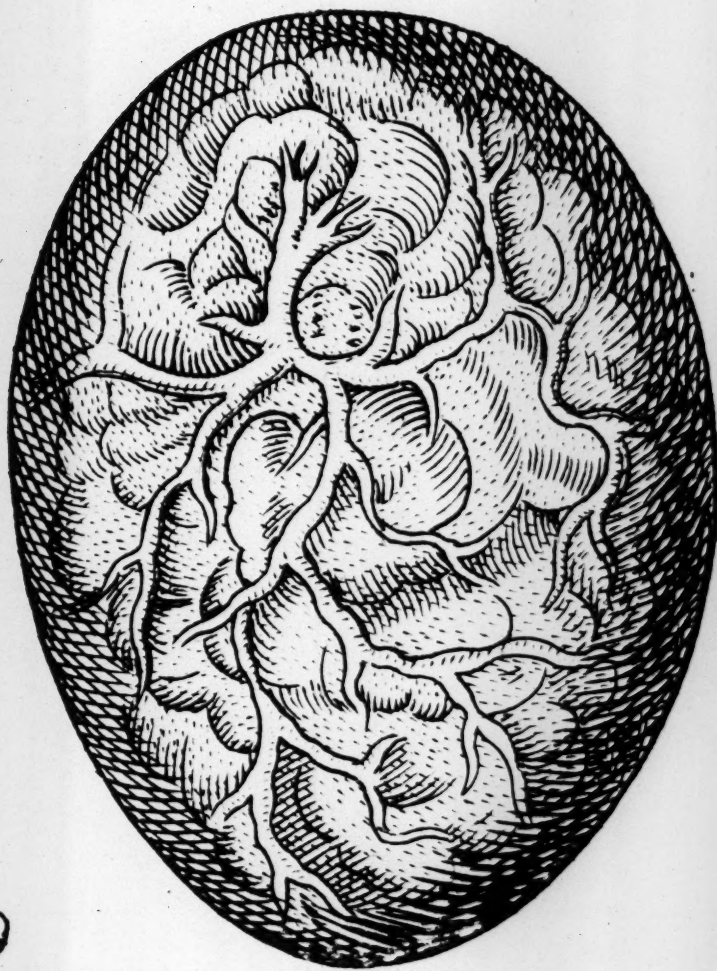
*The generation of
the lungs.*

And, because veins issue out from both the concavities of the heart, and are inserted into the lungs, and of which the lungs are formed ; for the vein that proceeds from the right concavity of the heart produceth the most subtile blood, which by small fibres dispersed here and there, is changed into the fleshy substance of the lungs. But from the great vein of the heart (*viz.* the *Aorta*) and from the great vein of the liver

and increase of Parts.

ver, (*viz.* the *Vena Cava*, or hollow vein) the whole brest is generated, and so successively the Arms and Thighs.

Vena Cava, the great vein of the liver, from whence the brest, arms, and thighs proceed.



Within the time aforesaid also is generated the highest and chiefest part of this noble structure, the Brain; in the

The generation of the brain.

The *Cra-*
nium, or
the *Dura*
mater.

The Scull.

the third Region of this mass; for the whole mass of seed being filled with the animal spirits, that contracts a great part of the genital moisture, and concludes it in a certain concavity wherein the brain may be formed: but, as to the out-side, it is enveloped with a certain covering, which being toasted and dried with heat, is brought into a boney substance, and becomes a scull, as appears by this precedent figure.

The ori-
ginal of
the nerves.

But the brain is so formed, that it may conceive, retain, and change the natures of all the vital spirits, from whence also proceed the beginnings of all Reason, and of the Senses: For, as veins have their original from the liver, and as arteries have their rise from the heart; so also nerves being of a softer and milder natural existence, arise from the brain, and are not hollow as the veins are, but solid; for they are the first and chiefest instruments of all the senses, by which the motions of all the senses, by reason of the vital spirit, are justly made.

After

After the nerves, from the brain also is formed the pith of the back-bone, not of an unlike nature from the brain, so that it scarce can be called marrow, because it hath no likeness to marrow, either by sight, or in substance; for the marrow is a kind of superfluous aliment, arising from the blood of the members, appointed to moisten and make the bones of the body grow; but the brain and pith of the back have their original from the seed, not deputed for the nourishment and growth of the other members, but that by themselves they might make private parts of the body, for the use and motion of the senses, that from thence all the other nerves may take their rise. For, from the pith of the back many nerves arise, from which the body hath sense and motion, as may appear by the difference betwixt the vital and animal faculties, as hath been before hinted.

The original of the pith of the back-bone, called the Silver cord, Eccles. cap. 12. ver. 6.

The marrow, what, and how generated. The *Spinalis medulla*, what.

The brain and *Spinalis medulla* ordained for the use and motion of the senses.

Moreover, here it is to be observed, that from the seed it self cartilages, bones, coats of the veins of the liver, and

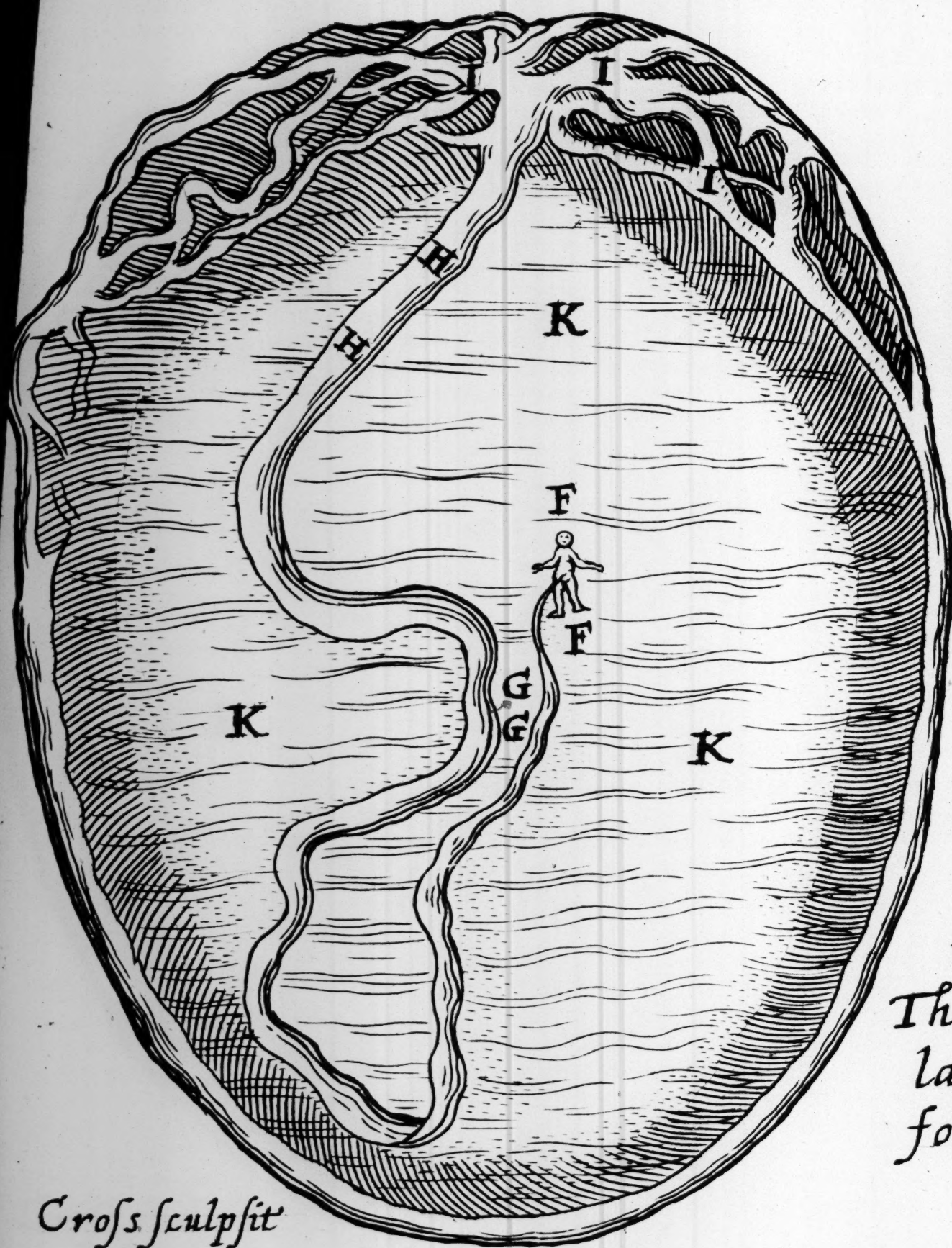
Cartilages, bones, &c. generated from the seed.

All parts
distinct by
18 daies.

When cal-
led a child.

and of the arteries of the heart, the brain with the nerves, and again the tunicles, and as well other pannicles or membranes as those that wrap up the infant, are generated; but from the proper blood of the infant is the flesh it self ingendred, and all those parts that are of a fleshy substance; as the heart, the liver, and lungs: And then at length all these grow together by the menstruous blood, attracted by the small veins of the navil, which are observed to be directed with their orifices into the womb. All which are distinctly made by the eighteenth day of the first moneth, from the very conception, at which time it may be called seed, but afterwards it becometh to be, and is called a child; which the Ancients have comprehended in these two verses,

*Sex in lacte dies, ter sunt in sanguine
trini,
Bis seni carnem, ter seni membra figu-
rant.*



Cross sculpsit



The lesser figure denotes
the Nerves derived from
the Back and dispersed
through the whole.
The explanation of the
larger figure see in the
following page.

Englified thus,

*Six daies in milk, thrice three the seed's
in blood;*

*Twice six makes flesh, thrice six makes
members good.*

FF Sheweth a young one of 18 daies (though some hold it but 14 daies in which all the members may be discerned apart.)

GG The four Umbilical Vessels meeting in one.

HH How the Umbilical Vessels become thick by degrees, that that doubt amongst some may be resolved, whether they spring from the womb, or no.

III Sheweth how the Umbilical veins and arteries are spread throughout the Chorion by infinite branches.

KKK Sheweth the membrane called *Amnios*, in which sweat and urine are gathered together, in which the infant swimmeth, and sits as safe as in a Bath.

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SECT. II.

Of the Nutriment of the child in the womb, and by what nourishment it is preserved, and when it groweth up to be an Infant.

Infant, how
nourished.

Why courses
stop'd
after con-
ception.

A three-
fold distri-
bution of
blood after
conception.

*Vene
mammaria.*

The gene-
ration of
milk.

WHilest the young one is in the womb, it is nourished by blood attracted by the navil; by which it is, that women after they have conceived have their terms stop'd; for then the infant begins to crave, and attracts much blood. For the blood presently after conception is discerned by a three-fold difference. The first and purest part of it the young one attracts for nourishment. The second, less pure and thin, the matrix forceth upwards by certain veins to the breasts, where it becomes milk, by which the infant is nourished so soon as it is born. The third, and more impure part of the blood,

blood, remains in the matrix, and floweth out with the secundine, both in the birth, and after the birth: Hence it is that *Hippocrates* saith, there is much affinity betwixt the flowers and the milk, since the one happeneth to be made out of the other. And *Galen* also, by reason of this thing, elegantly adviseth, that the infant hath more from the mother than from the father; for this reason, because the seeds are first increased by the menstruous blood, and then by these the infant is presently nourished in the womb; and again, being newly born, it is nourished with milk: And, as roots have more nourishment from the earth than the plant that bare them; (that is, from whence they came): so also infants receive more from the mother than from the father. And hence he saith that it comes to pass, that so much more is attributed to the mother, by how much more she contributeth more towards generation.

*Hippocrates
tis Aphor.
lib. 5. 39
& 52.*

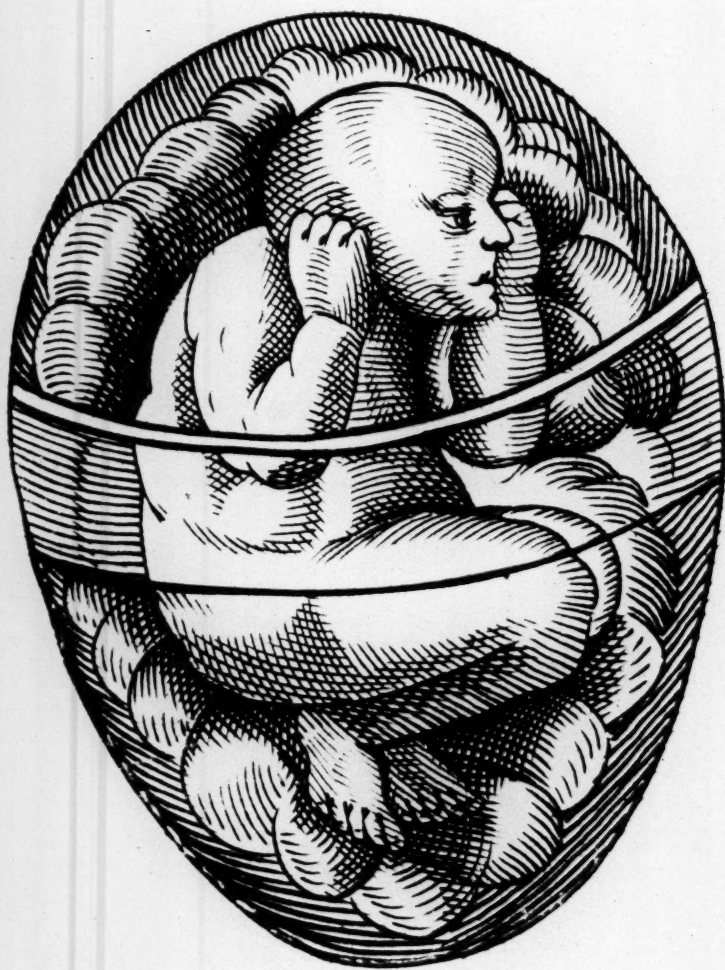
The infant
hath more
from the
mother
than the
father.

But the infant being now formed,
and

When an
infant.
How the
urine a-
voided.

Of the nutriment of

and perfected in the womb; in the first
moneth the young one sends forth u-
rine by the passages of the navil; but
that conduit being shut in the last



moneth, they vent it by the privities;
(of which more when we come to treat
of

of the secundine (or after burden, with its coats.) Whilest the infant is in the womb, it avoids nothing at the fundament, because hitherto it hath sucked in nothing by the mouth. After the 45th. day, as *Hippocrates*. adviseth, it receiveth life, and together with that a soul (according to the opinion of many) divinely infused, for that then it begins to be sensible, and from that time it may no more be called a young one, but an infant, according to the precedent figure. And, though at this time it may have sense, yet it wants motion, being as yet very tender, but of the time of the motion, *Hippocrates* gives this account, viz. If you account the daies double from the time of conception, you will find them quicken; and the time of quickening being tripled, makes up the day of the birth. As for example,

The soul when infused.
Anima
crean-
do infun-
ditar &
infunden-
do creatur.

Quickens, when.

If the infant be formed in 45 daies, it will stir in 90 daies, which is the middle time that it lies hid in the womb; for in the ninth moneth it will

A rule to know it.

C

come

come forth, and make haste to the birth; although females are oftentimes born in the tenth moneth. And so much for the formation, increase, and perfection of the infant, according to the account of daies and times.

How

SECT. III.

How the infant doth in the womb the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, and eighth moneth ; and also of the difference of sexes, and forms.

AFTER the third and fourth moneth . the infant useth a more plentiful nourishment , by which it groweth more and more untill the time of birth shall come : Therefore it is to be understood, that when it is born in the sixth moneth, it cannot in nature live ; because, though it be formed distinctly, yet it is not of its just perfection. But if it be born in the seventh moneth, it may easily live, because then it is sufficiently perfect. And, whereas those that are born in the eighth moneth can rarely live ; whereas, such as are born in the seventh moneth are often times

Why an infant born in the seventh moneth may live.

C 2

living,

living, it is not without reason ; for on the seventh moneth the infant is ever moving towards the birth, at which time, if it be strong enough, it comes to the birth, but if not, it remaineth in the womb till it groweth stronger, (*viz.*) the other two moneths. After the motion at seven moneths end if it be not born, it removes it self into some other place of the womb, and is so weakned by that motion, that should it come to the birth in the following eighth moneth, it cannot live by reason of that motion ; and neither is the infant indangered by this only, but by a double motion. The first is, that when after the motion of the seventh moneth, it is born the eighth moneth, (as afore-said.) The next is, because (by reason of the influence of the itars) every seventh moneth produceth a dangerous and hurtful motion to the infant ; for the Sun is ever standing in an opposite sign at that time, and because the 8th. moneth is ever nearest unto *Saturn*, an enemy to all that receive life.

Two mortal signs
by the infants moving.

And

And it is to be conceived, that the males are generated in the right side of the matrix; but females in the left, out of the left testicle; for the right side, by reason of the Liver is hotter, but the left cooler; but principally the abundant heat of seed is the cause of the generation of males.

The difference of the sex.
Hippocrates Aphor. v. Beck, and 48.

And, because males are sometimes like their parents, is from the virtue of the seed, that the infant should most resemble those whose seed is most in virtue. But 'tis believed that the motion of the stars can do somewhat, as when the seed is conceived under the aspect of some good Planets, this makes an excellent form; but when under the aspect of some untoward Planet, then it produceth an ugly shape, and un- beautiful form.

Of infants being like their parents.

Stars have influence.

The reason of handsome and un- handsome children.

CC Denotes the Kidneys of each side.

DD The emulgent veins on the right side.

C 3

EE The

The explanation of the figure.

EE The emulgent Arteries on the right side.

F The trunk of the hollow vein.

HH The emulgent Arteries on the left side.

LL The spermatick veins on the right side.

K The spermatick Arterie on the right side.

M The spermatick veins on the left side.

aa The Ureters cut off.

oo The feminine testicles.

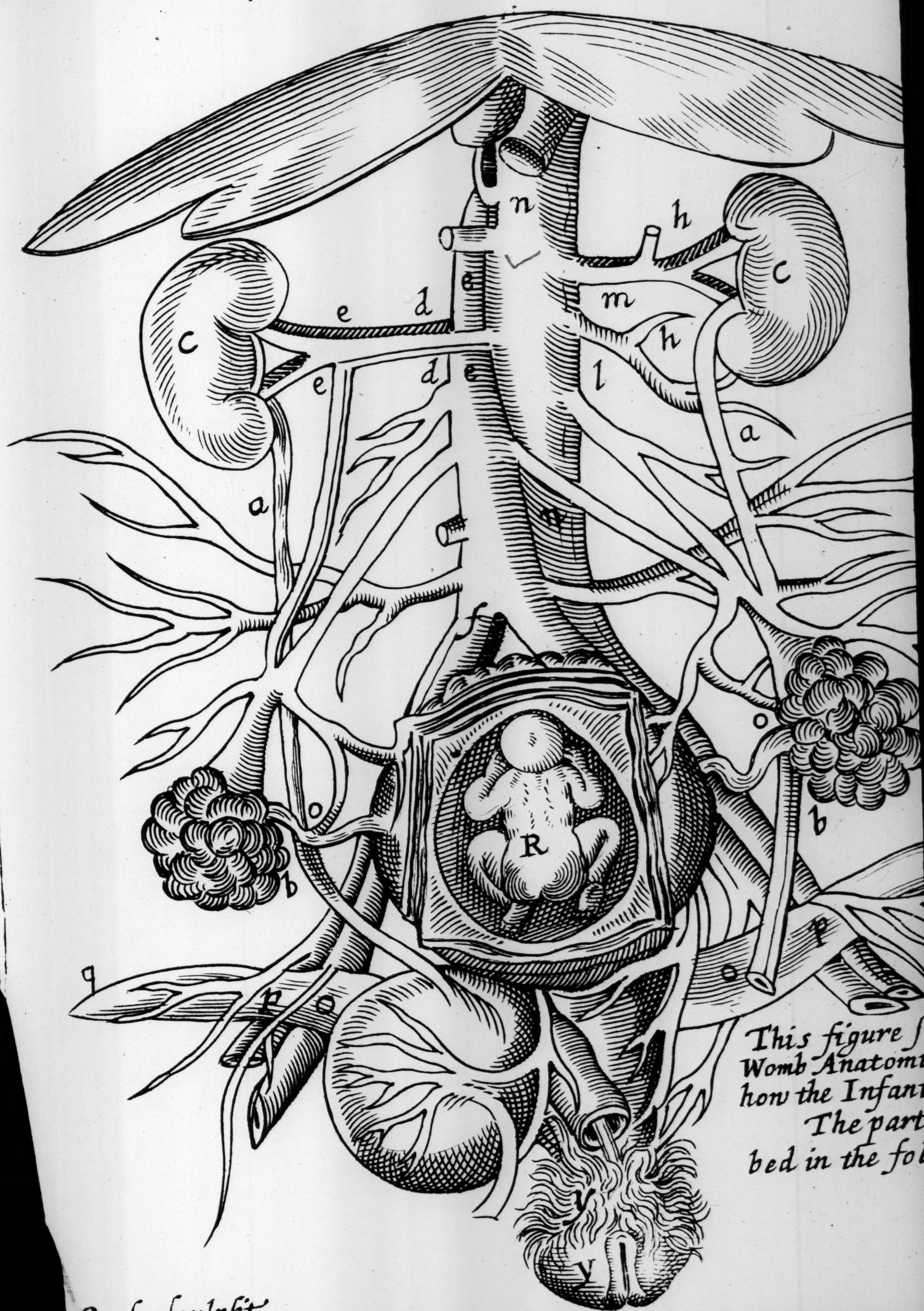
PP The broad ligament like Battens wings.

qq The trunk of the great Arterie.

BB Vessels like Vine-branches.

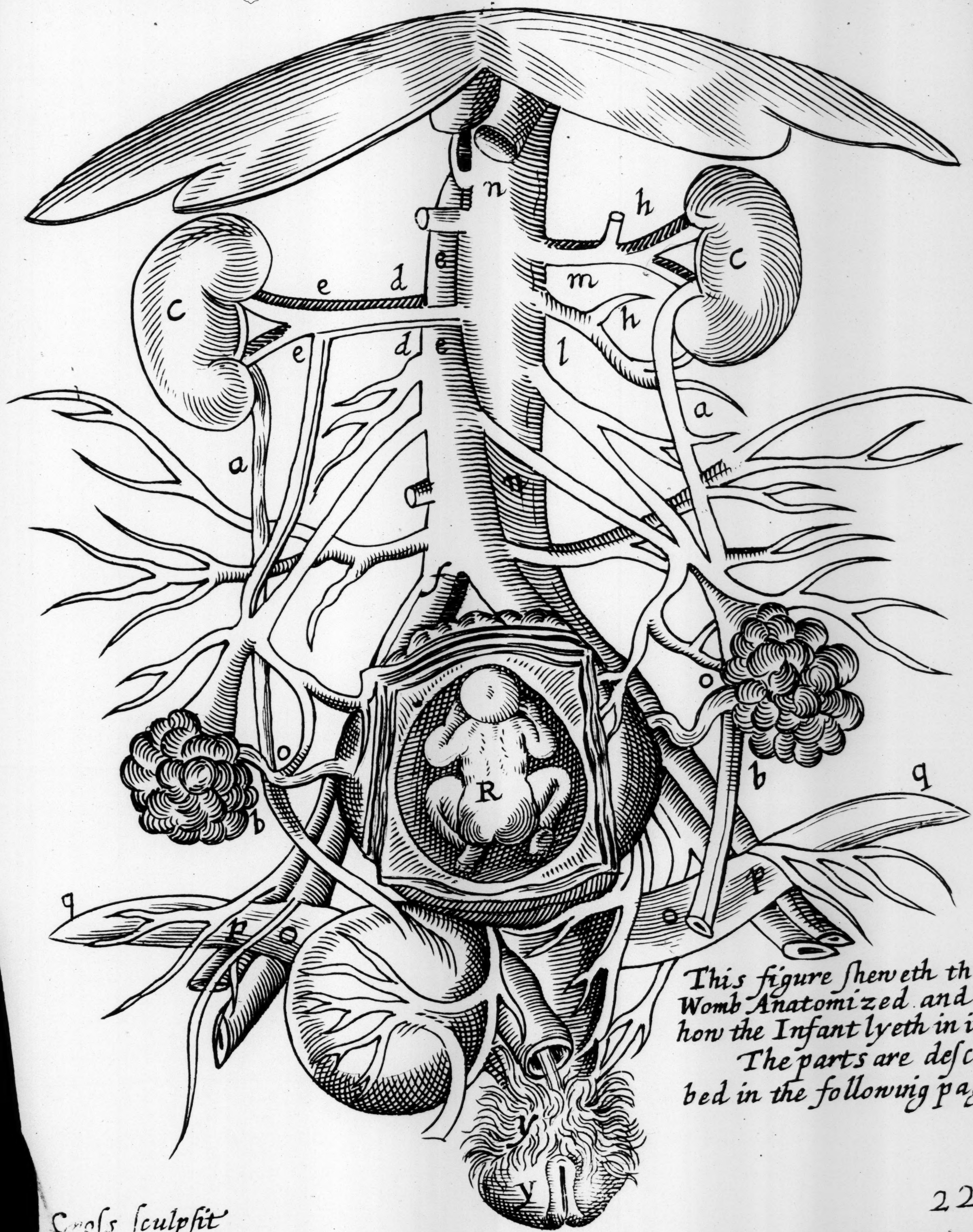
Y The shaft of the womb.

R The bottom of the womb where the infant lieth.



This figure shows
Womb Anatomy
how the Infant
The part
bed in the fol

Cross sculpsit



This figure sheweth the
Womb Anatomized and
how the Infant lyeth in it.
The parts are descri-
bed in the following page.

SECT. IV.

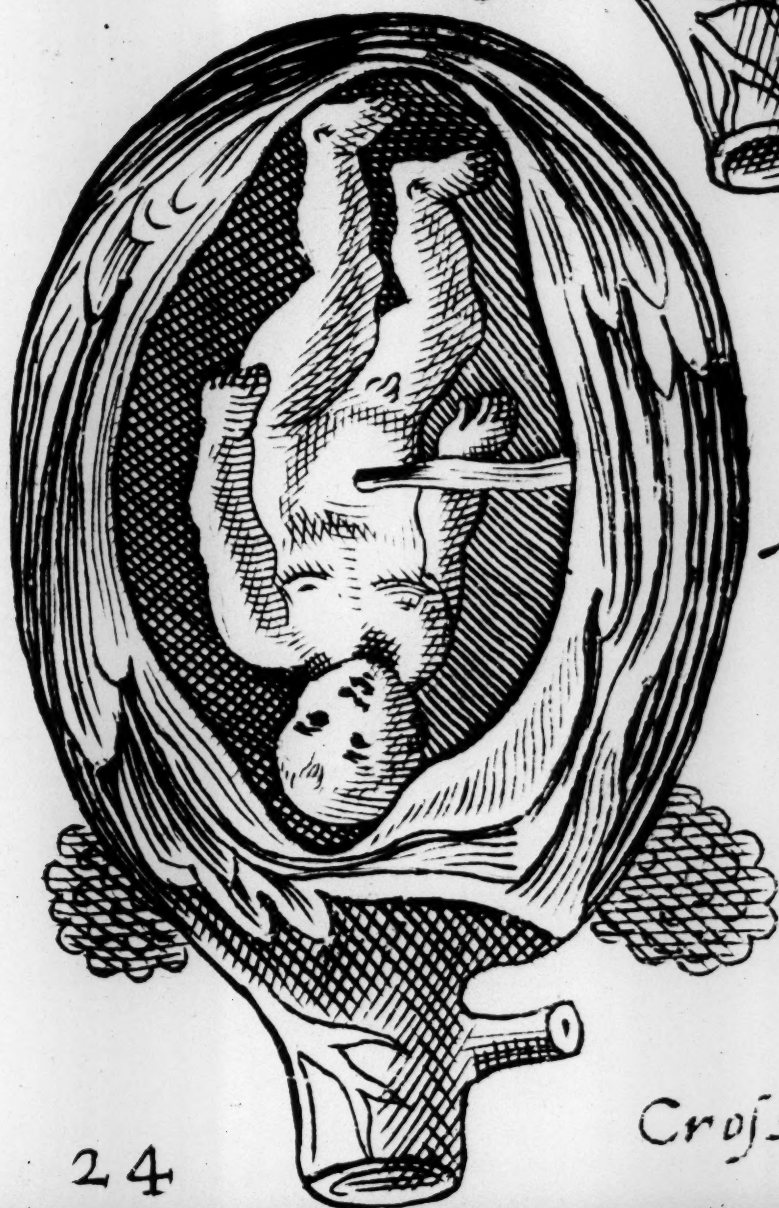
Of the due time and form of the Birth ; and what are the causes of pains in Child-bearing.

THe ninth moneth being now at hand, the nourishment of the infant in the womb beginneth to fail, by reason of that bigness to which the infant is grown ; or now being big, it requires much nourishment, which, because it cannot longer attract by the small veins, and by the navil, it is moved with great struglings and force in the womb, insomuch, as it breaketh the ligaments, the veins and coats in which the infant is involved (I mean the secundine) with the other coats, of which hereafter, and according to this figure, fitteth it self toward the birth.

By this indication Midwives and What are
other women which sometimes are as- the pains
sistant in Child-
bearing ?

stant unto pregnant women, may observe the true pains of a woman in travail, which in truth are nothing else but the force of the infant now perfect, by which they are enforced and tossed, and with which they contend downwards, that they may go forth; for the membrane being broken by that force, and the womb open, the humors begin to flow down, of which the infant being now freed, he presently is sensible of the air, and being desirous of this life, is turned toward the out-let of the matrix, with his head towards the orifice of the same: And this (see the precedent figure) is the form of a natural birth; if the head tend forth to the out let, with the hands drawn down to the sides, and plac'd on the hips, as in the last figure. An unnatural birth (of which more at large, God willing, hereafter) may be said to be where any of these conditions are wanting, or defective; therefore let the Midwife take care that she be timely prepared for the reception of any birth, with all necessary

A natural
birth, what



*A Naturall
Birth.*

Cross sculpr:



cessary conveniences, as with a fit stool, The Mid-
a sharp knife, astringent powder, a wives fur-
sponge, swathes, &c. warm oyle of ^{niture.}
Lillies, with which she may aptly an-
oint both the womb of the woman, and
her own hands : but of that also more
particularly hereafter. Let us now, in
the next Section, make inquiry for the
fittest and best Midwife, with whom
we may discourse. There is a good
woman called Mrs. *Entrapelia*, who
promised to undertake the office, and
to be satisfied with directions. And see,
here she comes, and offers discourse.

S E C T.

S E C T. V.

*A Dialogue between Eutrapelia
the Midwife, and Philadel-
phos the Doctor.*

E*utrap.* Sir, I understand you are inquiring after a woman that may make a fit Midwife; the employment being such a necessary and publick good; I should be willing (if your Worship, and other Learned Physicians think me fit) to be serviceable in my generation, and to take upon me that employment.

Dr. Philadelphos, Your name, I beseech you, Mistress.

Eutrap. Sir, my name is *Eutrapelia*; and I am she that last night promised to wait on you this morning.

Philad. Are you she? Welcome Mrs. *Eutrapelia*, your name bespeaks you fit for the work, as being a well-bred woman; therefore give me leave to
tell

tell you what kind of person a Midwife ought to be, and that in the subsequent description.

The best Midwife is she that is ingenuous, that knoweth letters, and having a good memory, is studious, neat and cleanly over the whole body, healthful, strong, and laborious, and well instructed in womens conditions, not soon angry, not turbulent, or hasty, unlober, unchaste; but pleasant, quiet, prudent; not covetous, but like the Hebrew Midwives, such as fear God, that God may deal with them, and that the people may multiply and increase after their hands, and that the Lord may build them houses.

A good
Midwife
described.

Exo. i. 15.
Shiphrah
Puah.
Exod i.
17. and
ver. 20
and 21.

By this description I tell you only how the best Midwife must be qualified; let me hear from you somewhat of your experience and skill, that I may the better judge of your abilities, and approve of them. First, then Mrs. let me know how women are delivered?

Eutrap. Women are variously delivered, some on their bed, that is to say,

How wo-
men are
delivered.

The stool
described.

The Mid-
wives po-
sture.

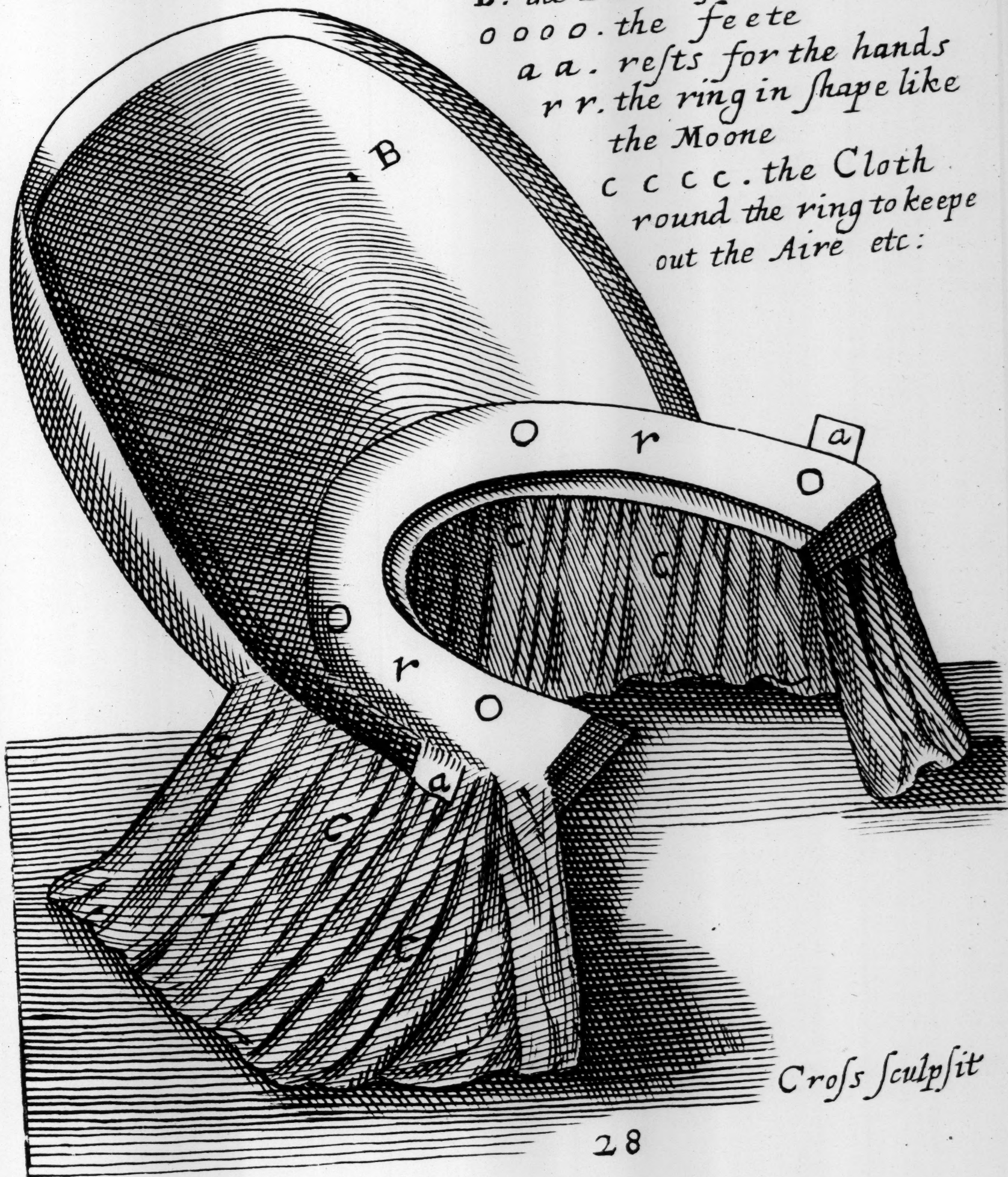
Her office.

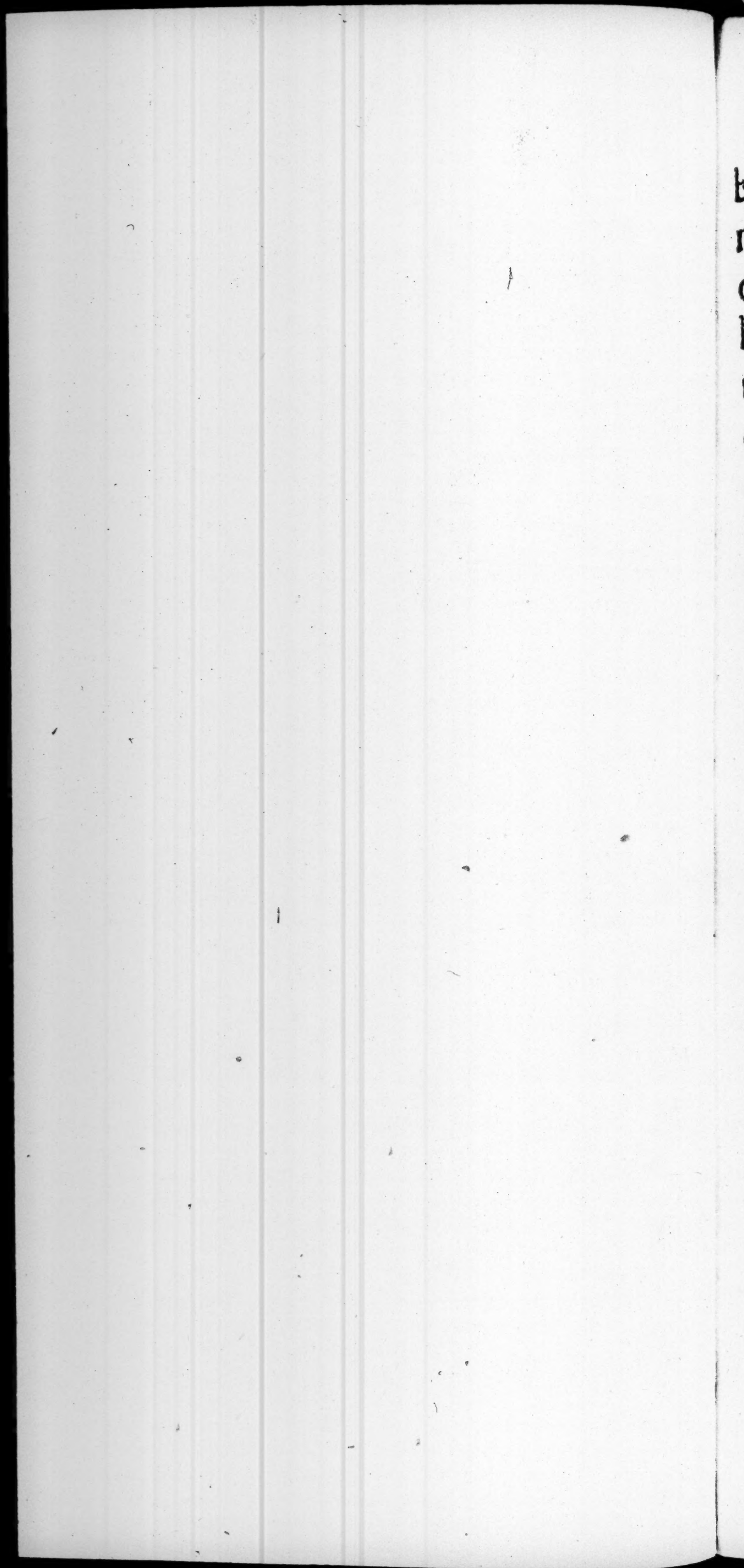
The num-
ber of her
assistants.

Not Pro-
sperity-
mores.

lay, o'rethwart the hardest bed, with their faces upward, with their feet closed, doubled, and covered. But if she be not so tired out that of necessity she must be delivered on the bed, remove her to the stool: now the stool must be strong, and cut with a hole, in the shape of the moon, as high as a Barbers chair, that the Midwife sitting upon a lower stool, may the better bring the infant from the upper parts; the womans face being still from her. Then let her attend with her finger dipped in warm oyle of sweet Almonds, or Lillies, moved about the orifice of the matrix, that the secundine (called the afterburden) may the easier fall out. Then let those that are about her (which need not be above three at a time, that is to say, on each side one, and one at her back) perswade her not to cry out, but to keep in her breath what she may, that the spirits may descend, and be exposed downwards, to depress the *Diaphragma* (or Midriff) especially when her throwes are upon her. If the follicle
be

B. the Back of the Stoole
 o o o o. the feete
 a a. rests for the hands
 r r. the ring in shape like
 the Moone
 c c c c. the Cloth
 round the ring to keepe
 out the Aire etc:





be not broken after a long while, it may be broken, carefully, with the nail of the finger, and thrusting the finger in by degrees to open it. But often times the orifice openeth naturally, by reason of the humors that flow out by it. But alwaies this caution must be observed by the Midwife, that the infant fall not suddenly out, lest that endanger too sudden a quassation both of the head and shoulders. But the humors flowing, and the orifice so open, the Midwife may take hold of it, and moving it to and fro, bring it to the birth (according to the natural posture described before in the fourth Section) which must be done at such a time when the orifice of the womb openeth it self, and not otherwise, lest with hastiness the flux of blood (which alwaies attends the birth) be too immoderate, and so the matrix it self come forth. When the infant begins to come forth, let the Midwife take and receive it in a cloth in her hands, and let it come down together with the secundine.

A Caution.

Against over-hastiness.

Falling out of the matrix.

Infants, how to be received.

After

Ὄμφαλο-
τομία.

After the child hath rested a while, the navil must be cut four inches in length, with a sharp pen-knife, being sufficiently tied with a strong double silk in two places, and cut betwixt the knots, to prevent as well a flux of blood in the infant as in the mother. After it is cut off, dry up the coagulated blood, with burnt silk, or some astringent powder, of which, take this description;

An astringent powder.

Rx. of Aloes, Frankincense, Dragons-blood, of each a drachm; of burnt Harts-horn, sealed earth (called *Terra sigillata*) fine flour, of each two drachms; of the wooll of Hares shread small, half an ounce; of these make a fine powder.

As to the washing of the child, and swathing, I need not give you any account, I suppose you take it for granted, that most women understand that I only here shew you the shape of the stool I use, which, I hope, you will not disapprove of, though all Midwives (nay few) have them, or use them.

Dr. Philadelphos, I like, Mrs. the use of

of your stool, as being most useful, and especially by reason of the skirt of cloth that usually ought to be about * * Of a black colour. it, to keep away the air, which gives me occasion to give you one necessary admonition by the way. Therefore A Caution. let all Midwives take heed that they expose not their women that are in labour to the cold air, but rather that they cover the privities with the secundine also whilest it is yet hot, or else with warm clothes presently after the birth. For, believe me, (neither is it only my opinion, but also the opinion of the most Learned Doctors) that there is nothing worse to child-bearing women than the cold air, because that Rodericus a Castro parte, 2 lib. 4. Cap. 12. entering into the womb, the womb itself is distended, waxeth cold, and swelleth, and its orifices are shut, from whence cometh the menstruous matter, and thence arise grievous symptoms, and often times death it self. But as to the suppression of them, and their cure, we shall (by divine assistance) treat more largely e're we leave this subject in hand.

SECT.

The explanation of the figure.

This precedent figure is the form of a child lying in the womb (according as cut in *Tho. Bartholinus*, in Page 197.) naked, and out of all its coats, both proper and common. The description of it appears by the explanation of these letters in it, *viz.*

AA Shews the parts of the *Chorion* dissected, and removed from their proper place.

B A portion of the membrane *Amnion*.

CC The membrane of the womb dissected.

DD The *placenta Uteri*, or *hepar uterinum*, being a fleshy substance full of many vessels, by which the infant receives its nourishment.

E The varication of the Vessels which makes up the navil string.

FF The navil string by which the *Umbili* or vessels are carried from the *placenta* to the navil.

GG The infant, as it lyes perfect in the womb near the time of travel.

H How the umbilical vessels are inserted into the navil of the infant.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Of the site of the child in the womb.

THE infant in the womb lyeth altogether bowed and contracted together, his knees to his belly, and head to his knees, the ankles being joyned to the buttocks, cross-legg'd, his hands lifted up towards his head, on which he so leaneth his head, that his eyes seem to be fixed to the thumbs of his hands, the one placed on the temples, the other on the cheeks; in-
The infant, how it lyeth in the womb.
 somuch, that white spots may be seen in the skin, as if they had been fretted the one against the other. The former part of the body tends towards the lower part of the belly of the mother (if it be a male) and the hinder part towards the back; but if it be a female, the posture is clean contrary. But the usual posture is as in this figure which goeth before.

S E C T. VII.

Of difficult births, whether præternatural, or whether they proceed from Causes external or internal.

Their causes.

Difficult births from external causes may be either, first, from excessive heat, dissolving the strength of the women; or second, excessive cold, condensing the womb; or third, from sweet things, often applied to the nostrils of the woman, that by smelling to sweet things she may recover her strength and faintings; for sweet smells do attract the womb upwards, and so render the birth more difficult.

Difficult birth from internal causes may be either, first, from the woman; second, from the womb; third, from the infant; fourth, from the membranes of the womb. 1. From the woman, as when she is too angry, too fearful,

ful, or too modest; or if she be in age above 40 years, from whence the muscles of the womb may be concluded to be dry, and so the less extensible; or, when she is so thick and fat, that the passages be narrow: Or, 2. From the womb it self, as, when it is so small, & nature so weak and feeble that it cannot expell the birth: Or, if there be any inflammation, or other preternatural affect in the privities, be it the stone, or hæmorrhoid's, or extraordinary costiveness; all which may so compress the womb with their weight, that it cannot expell the birth. 3. Is from the infant it self, as if it be of an unusual bigness, of a great head, or a monstrous birth, hydropical, gibbous, (that is crook-back'd) full of wind, dead in the womb, or lying there in a posture beyond nature; as when it comes overthwart, with the feet forward, and not the head, or if the thigh before the head. 4th. From the membranes of the womb, as when they are so forcibly broken by the child in the womb that

Women of above 40 years bring forth with difficulty.

Inflammation.

The stone. Costiveness.

Hæmorrhoids.

the moysture floweth thence, leaving the infant behind, that when the child should come forth, that moysture faileth, and so the membranes being dryer, maketh the birth the more difficult; or when it is so firm and sollid that it is broken with much difficulty, and so makes the labour the harder.

S E C T. VIII.

Of the Schemes, Fashions, and Figures of the birth lying in the womb, and how they are born, or may be born.

TH E postures of the infant in the womb are generally four : First, they offer to come with their heads forward (which is the natural birth.) Secondly, with the feet forwards. Thirdly, overthwart. Fourthly, doubled ; to all which the Midwives care and skill is required, but especially in the three later. But chiefly very many postures and schemes have been observed, and are to be found by continuance of practise ; for that child that comes with his head forward, sometimes hath his head right as to the orifice of the matrix, but the rest of the body crooked, and sometimes overthwart : and sometimes the infant pitcheth his head either in the former part from the orifice, or

backward, or comes crooked; and sometimes also these schemes are without any tye as to the bottom of the matrix, and sometimes with it; sometimes also it puts forth one hand, or both, so as that they are twisted above the head: sometimes it cometh forward, with its feet asunder, and those fixed in the parts of the womb; sometimes the feet being doubled, it endeavours to come forth with the knees forward; sometimes it is so doubled, that it shews forth its little buttocks like one that is sitting; or contrarily may be so doubled, that you may find the soles of the feet joyned to the head in the orifice of the matrix; but those that lye o'rethwart, sometimes lye on one side, and sometimes with the face upwards, and sometimes downwards: But if there be twins, then that which presenteth it self fairest, must be laid hold on, and the other put back. As to all which, the next 15 or 16 Sections will not only furnish with schemes, but with directions. Hitherto having described the Midwife and
her

her office, together with the site of the infant in the womb, as natural ; together with difficult births in general, and their causes. It is reasonable, (good Mrs. *Eutrapelia*) that we discourse of præternatural births because those bring the greatest danger with them, both to the mother and infant.

SECT. IX.

Scheme the first.

Of præternatural Births.

DR. *Philad.* Courteous Mrs. *Eutra-* Quest.
pelia, If you perceive a child come with his feet forwards, and the hands drawn downwards to the thighs, according to this next ensuing form, How will you deliver the woman ?

Eutrap.



40

Answer.

Entrap. In this, I will take care to be furnished with Oyles, and convenient liniments, and only to help the coming forth of the infant, by anointing and cherishing it, lest it go back again, but that it may come forth the same way as it

it began. But first of all I shall take care, that both arms of the infant so stretched downwards, be so secured by me, that the infant may not have power to draw them back again, but that I may compell it to come forth, after this very same manner: But if the infant breaking forth after this manner, and by reason of its bigness as well as his arms drawn down, be so streightned by the narrowness of the matrix, that of it self it cannot wholly come to the birth; then the womb of the woman is to be annointed with oyle of Lillies, *Oyle.* or sweet Almonds, and some sneezing *Opus est* Powder of Hellebor, &c. blowed up *Elleboro.* into her nose, to help the sending forth of the birth, and the womb gently to be compressed with both hands, that it tend not upwards, but downwards, as it ought, untill it comes forth entirely.

S E C T. X.

Scheme the Second.

2 Quest.

DR. *Philadel.* But, tell me, I pray,
Mrs. Eutrapelia; What if an in-
fant come with the feet forward, and
the hands lifted up above the head, and
not drawn downwards to the thighs,
(as in the following figure) what
course will you take with most safety?



45

Eutrap. Sir, I am not at all to receive *Ans.*
it so lying, except the infant be very
small and little, and the matrix so ex-
tensive, and open, that it may be hoped
a safe delivery, both to the woman and
to the child ; neither must I receive it
before

The second preternatural Birth cured.
before the matrix and the infant be diligently anointed. But it were much better to thrust back the infant into the womb, and to turn it to the right form, which may be done after this manner. Let the woman lye on her back upon a bed, with her buttocks raised higher, and her head lower; which done, I must swathe her belly toward the midriff gently, that I may drive back the infant again into the womb, by which means it may give an occasion of coming forth in another form; but above all, I must take care to turn the face of the infant toward the back of the mother, and then I must lift up the buttocks and thighs of the infant toward the navil of the mother, that it may hasten toward a lawful birth: and there cannot be a safer experiment in this case, (as I conceive) which is also most useful in such births as come preternaturally.

S E C T. XI.

Scheme the Third.

P*Hiladelphos*; I pray forsooth tell; *Quest.*
me, If the infant happen to come
forth but with one foot, and the arms
let down to the sides, but the other foot
turned backwards; How will you
help?

Eutrap. In this case, Sir, I must not *Answer.*
trouble the woman, but must bring
her to her bed again, and so by the as-
sistance of other women, bend her, and
turn her after the same manner as was
formerly proposed, putting back also
the other foot into the womb; which
done, she must often tumble her self
upon her bed, till I find the infant in
some measure turned, and the woman
brought fitly to her labour, and helped
with all means possibly to be used. And
this kind of tossing and tumbling may
be used in all births, where the infant
appears



appears after an unapt manner : In the mean time , when there is need, she ought to be refreshed with such Physical means as may be proper. But if it shall happen that either by the rolling to and fro of the woman, or my industry

stry, that the foot so bent back come right to the birth; then I must take care that (laying hold of the arms otherwise drawn downwards toward the sides) I bring the infant handsomely out, so as is answered in the first Chapter.

SECT. XII.

Scheme the Fourth.

P*Hiladelphos*; If an infant lye a-cross Quest.
on the one side, or on its back,
with the hands and feet up; how will
you help it?

Eutrapelia; Sir, In this case and con- Answer.
dition, I must not trouble the woman,
nor expect the infant to be born so ly-
ing, which without some way of turn-
ing is impossible. Therefore I am to
take care that I reduce it to the true
form of a natural birth, by lifting up
the



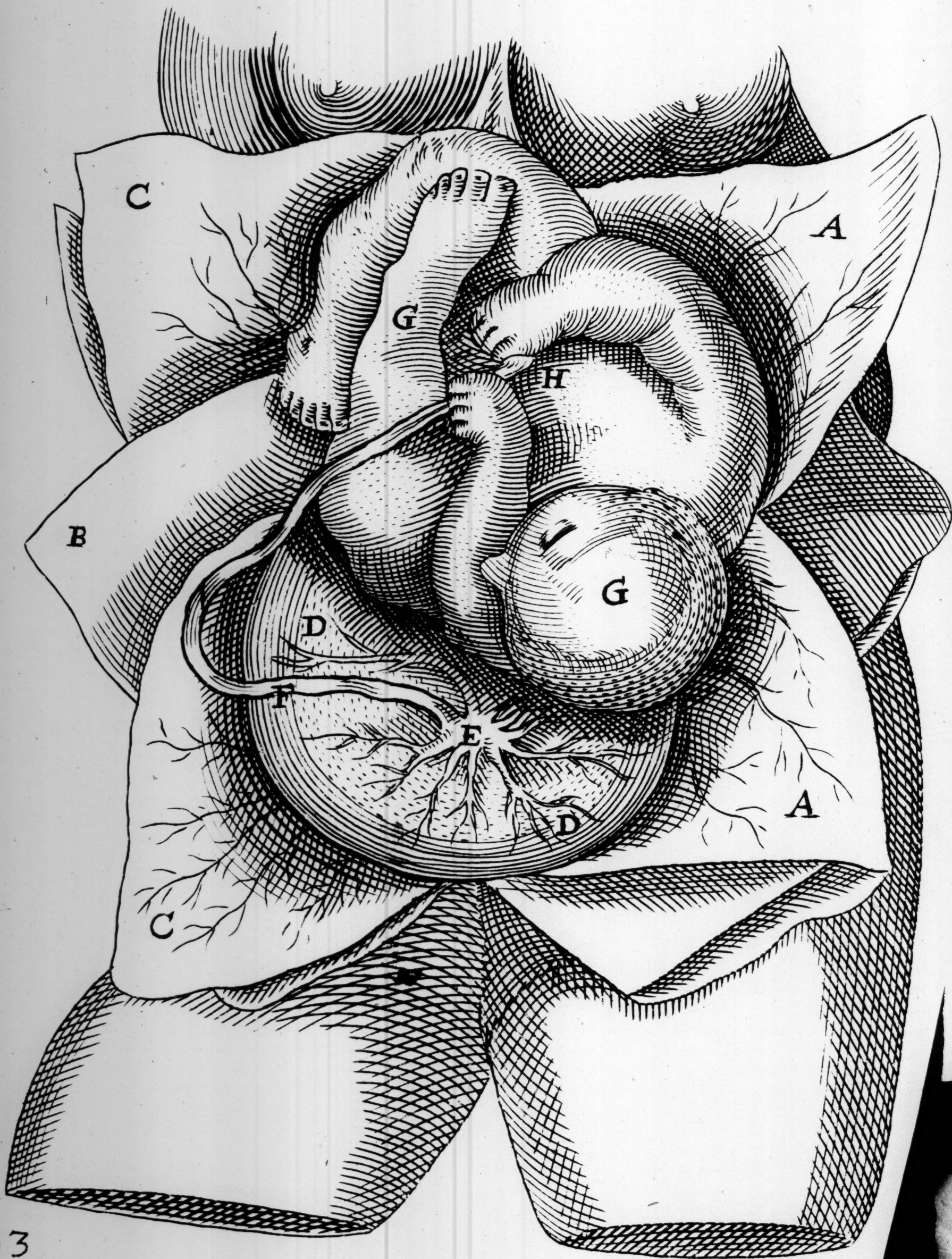
48

the buttocks, and directing the head to the birth; and if this course succeed not, to see that by often rolling upon the bed, as aforesaid, the infant return to its right form of lying.

S E C T.

to
ot,
he
to

T.



SECT. XIII.

Scheme the Fifth.

P*Hiladel.* Tell me, Mrs. *Eutrapelia*, 5 *Quest.*
What if the infant happen to ha-
sten to the birth with his arms and legs
distorted and crooked, according to
this figure ; How then will you help?

E

Eutrap.



50

Answer.

Entrap. As things so stand, Sir, I must not endeavour the birth of the child, but must bring her from the stool to the bed, where I must press back the womb as before-said, or must desire her to roul her self about, till the infant is

I
c
l
e
e
nt
is



The sixth preternatural Birth cured.
is turned to a more commodious posture : And if this course prevail not, I must endeavour to joyn both feet together, and, if possible, must bring down the hands so to the sides, that I may direct it to the birth. But the safest way is, that it be converted, in the womb, to its right posture.

SECT. XIV.

Scheme the Sixth.

DR. *Philadel.* Tell me, Midwife, ⁶ *Quest.*
what if the infant fall down with both the knees bent, and the hands hanging down to the thighs; How will you go to work?

Eutrap. Here, Doctor, I must with ^{Answer.}
my right hand lift up both knees upward, till the feet happen to come forth foremost, then with my left hand I must lay hold on the feet, and with my right hand keep the hands to the
E 2 sides,

52 *The seventh preternatural Birth cured.*
sides, and encourage the infant toward
the birth. But if this way be not
thought safe enough, I must bring the
woman to the bed, where lying in such
a posture as before, she shall so roul
her self up and down, till the infant
come to a better and more commodi-
ous posture.

SECT. XV.

Scheme the Seventh.

7 Quest. **D**R. *Philadel.* But, Mrs. *Eutrapelia*,
What if the infant come out ha-
stily with one hand, and the other hand
down towards the side, and the feet
stretched out streight into the womb,
according to this figure; How will
you receive it?

Eutrap.



53

Eutrap. May it please you, Sir, I am Answer, not at all to receive it so, nor to suffer it to proceed farther toward the birth ; but must bring her to the bed, where her head must lye lower than her buttocks ; then I must swath her belly

E 3

gently,

The eighth preternatural Birth cured.
 gently, that the infant may fall back again into the womb: but if it fall not back of its own accord, I must put in my hand, and press back the shoulders, and must reduce the arm that hanged out to the side, that it may be disposed of to a natural form in the womb, and so may come forth easily.

SECT. XVI.

Scheme the Eighth.

8 Quest.

DR. *Philadel.* But, Mrs, Suppose the infant come forth with both hands stretched forth above the head, and the feet streight stretched into the womb, which is here figured, and is much more dangerous than the former?

Entrap.



55

Entrap. 'Tis true, Sir, this posture is *Answer,*
much more dangerous than the former;
but I shall take all the care I can to
bring back again this birth into the
womb wholly. And first of all, I shall
annoint my hands, and the womb of the
woman,

E 4

woman, with oyles ~~for~~ this purpose, (for this requires no small labour) then, if possible, with my other hand shall drive it back so by the shoulders, that it may wholly fall back into the womb: And again, lest the infant should return to the same form of birth, I must put in my hands, and bring down the arms of the infant to the sides, and by that means bring it to the form of a natural birth. If this course take not, I must bring the woman to the bed, where, after she hath lain quiet a while, I must proceed after the same manner as I have before delivered: and if this also be to no purpose, and that it neither be changed to another form, she must be brought to the stool; and the womb, by the help of the women that are assistants, must be depressed on both sides, and downwards: And (my hands being annointed as before-said, together with the womb, and both the arms as they come) I must do what I can to joyn them together, and so receive it as it comes forth. And in this birth, there
is

The ninth preternatural Birth cured.

57

is the less danger, if that I or any other Midwife do our duties with all possible diligence, and in case the infant be not too weak.

SECT. XVII.

Scheme the ninth.

P*Hiladel.* But I beseech you, Mrs. ⁹ *Quest.*
Eutrap. How will you deliver a woman of a child that falls down with its buttocks forward, and the hands spread over the head, according to this figure ?

Eutrap.



58

Answer.

Entrap. Here, Sir, I must annoint my hand as above-said, and putting it up, must lift up the fundament of the child; and turn the head to the Birth. But, in this case I must not make too much haste, lest it fall into some worser form; neither

neither is it possible that a child should be so born, without great loss to the mother and the infant; therefore, if it cannot be turned with the hand, she must be brought to the bed, where, if she be very weak, she may be refreshed with convenient meats and cordials, and then often proceeded with as is said before, untill the infant shall come to a more commodious form of birth.

SECT. XVIII.

Scheme the tenth.

DR. *Philad.* But sometimes (Mrs.) it happens that it offers it self with its shoulders forwards, and the head turned backwards, but the feet and hands lifted up, as in the ensuing figure; How will you help here?

Entrap.



60

Entrap. In this case, Sir; I must in the first place move backward the shoulders of the infant, that it may first appear with the head forward; and this may easily be done, because the shoulders being but a little up, the head of

of it self will fall down to the orifice of the womb, as being nearest to it. But if there must be any other way attempted, she must be brought back to the bed, and then so stirred and rouled, and used according to those directions formerly hinted.

SECT. XIX.

Scheme the Eleventh.

DR. *Philadel.* Mrs, I fear I trouble 11 *Quest.* you with many Questions; be pleased to satisfy me in this, and four or five more, and I shall forbear. What then if the infant incline to the birth with the hands and feet together, as if it stood upon all four, with the back upward into the womb, (as in this figure) What, I say, will you do?

Eutrap.



Answer.

Eutrap. Here, Sir, I must take care, lest some danger happen from this difficult and unshapely figure ; therefore I must do thus. I must so move up the feet of the infant, that I may handle the head, and do what I can to direct that first

The twelfth preternatural birth cured.

first to the birth: I must also move up the arms, lest of their own accord they fall down to the sides of the womb. And if this way succeed not, she must be brought back to the bed, and the same means used for the turning of the infant as hath been formerly described.

SECT. XX.

Scheme the Twelfth.

P*Hiladel.* Sometimes, Mrs. it falls 12 Quæst.
out, that (contrary to the former shape) the infant falls down upon its breast, with the hands and feet cast backward into the womb, as in this figure; what will you do in such a condition?

Entrap.



Eutrap. Truly, Sir, this case is the most dangerous of all hitherto proposed. First, therefore, I must carefully annoint both my hands, and also the womb of the woman; which done, I must enquire after the arms of the infant,

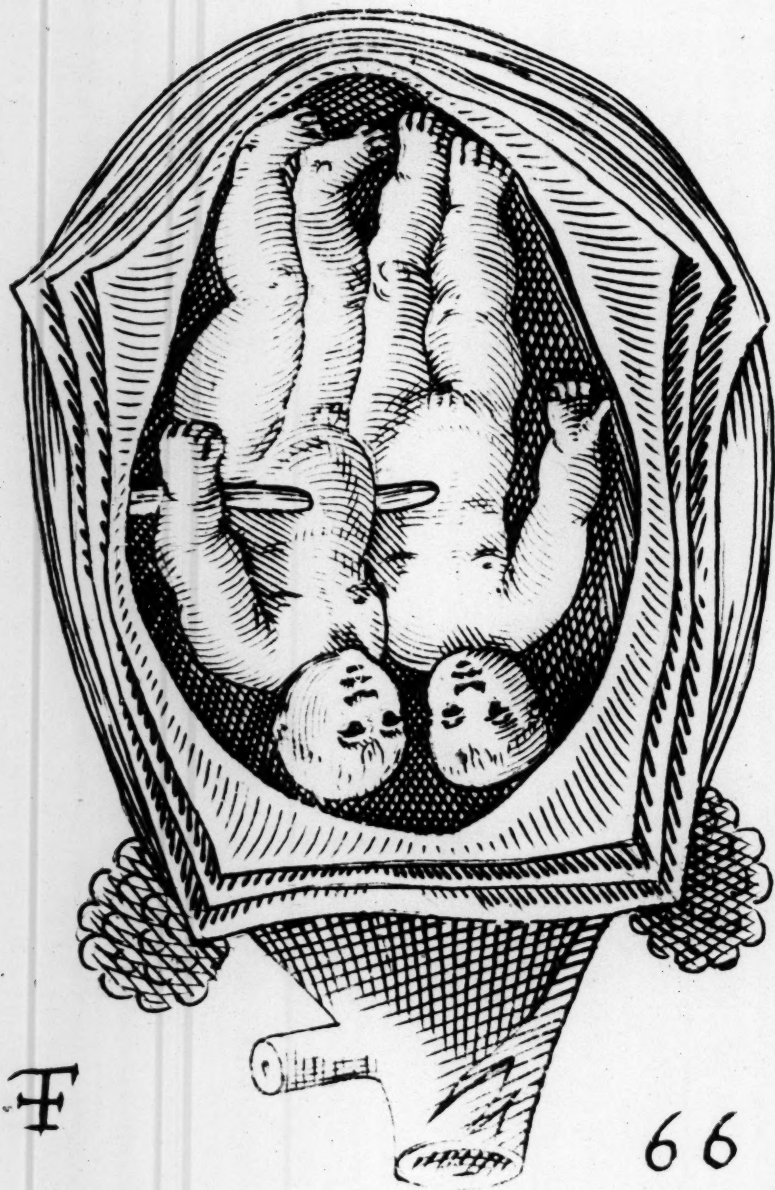
fant, and lay hold of them so, till I can lay hold of the head also, and with all care hold it so fast, that I may direct the head first to the birth; next I must dispose of them to the sides; for this being done, the birth will come forth the sooner, and with less danger; but if this succeed not, it will be safest to bring the woman to the bed, and to proceed as formerly shewed; that, if perhaps, by this kind of delay, the infant may accommodate it self to a more fit posture for the birth.

SECT. XXI.

Scheme the thirteenth.

DR. *Philadel.* There being the same ¹³ Quest. reason in twins as in a single birth, except that the single birth is natural, and the twins not so; certainly the same method must be observed (Mrs.) Tell me then, if there be two or more,
F and

66 *The 13th. præternatural birth cured,*
 and all come fair with their heads to-
 ward the birth; What is to be done?



Answer.

Eutrap. Here, Sir, I must observe
 that which lyeth readiest and fittest in
 the womb, and first receive that, and
 not to let the other go till the first is
 born,

born, lest it turn into another shape by sliding back again into the womb; but the one being born, I must presently lay hold on the other. Now, this birth will be easier, and without danger, because the first birth hath made the way for the second so plain, that it may come forth without any difficulty at all. But in this birth I must take care that I bring forth the after-burden timely enough, lest that the womb, being freed from her infants, presently fall down, and so keep in the secundine or after-burden with great danger.

After-
burden.

SECT. XXII.

Scheme the fourteenth.

DR. *Philadel.* But, Mrs. What if ¹⁴ Quest. there be twins, and they both come præternaturally with their feet forward, as in this figure; what course will you take?

F 2

Entrap.



Answer.

Entrap. This birth, Sir, is dangerous enough, and yet it is to be mended by the prudence of a discreet Midwife. Wherefore, I must anoint the womb of the woman, that the passages may be the easier for the infant ; which being

ing done, I must take care to lay hold of the arms of one of them, and bringing them down to the sides, secure them so, that I may lightly promote the head to the birth; and the first being born, I must presently proceed with the other after the same manner: but if I can lay hold of neither of their arms, so that there is no good hopes of a happy birth, I must have recourse to the former method; if at least the infants may come into the world by that pains and conversion which is wrought upon the bed.

S E C T. XXIII.

Scheme the fifteenth.

DR. Philadel. I come now to the last 15 Quest. præternatural birth of twins. If then there be twins, (these forms being compound as of a natural and præternatural birth) the one coming down
F 3 with

*The 15 th. præternatural birth cured,
with the feet, what is to be done in this
case?*



Answer.

Eutrap. Where infants offer themselves after this manner; I must first bring forth that which presents it self with a natural form, and must move
up

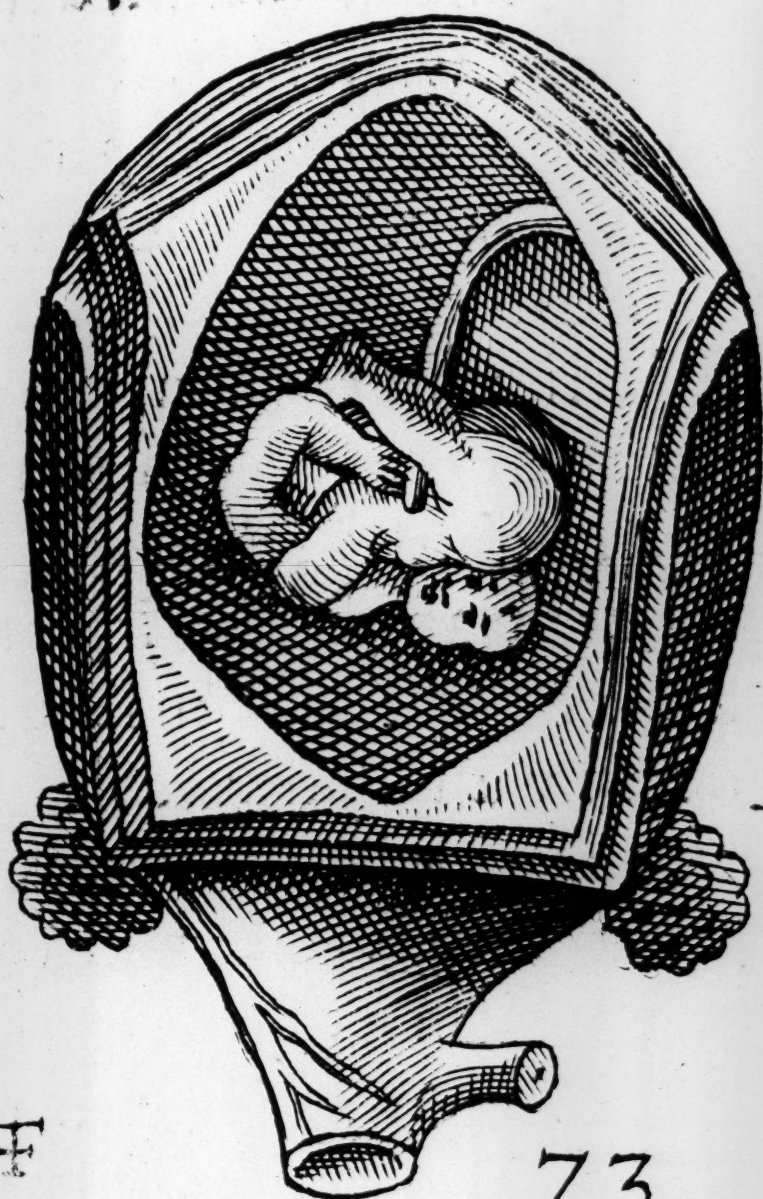
up the other, that is with the feet forward, and if possible, cause it so to return into the womb, that that birth also may be disposed of to a natural birth; but if it cannot be converted to be in a better posture, I must lay hold presently on the hands, and encourage it to the birth. But it were safer that this should be brought to a natural form; to which end I must diligently endeavour it, by anointing, directing, moving it, tumbling and rousing the woman, lest perhaps the womb be hurt by the form of such an unnatural birth, and the privities swell with * wind, * See the
from whence the birth cannot come page to-
forth without danger, or be hindered too ward the
long: All which danger may with pro- the end of
vident care be avoided, or at the least the fifth
very much corrected and amended. section.

S E C T. XXIV.

Scheme the sixteenth.

16 Quest. **D**R. *Philadelphos*; Courteous Mrs. *Eutrapelia*, I have hitherto troubled you with many Questions, that I might not only be sure of your abilities, but also give testimony of your sufficiency, if need require. I have now only one Question more, and then I have done, as to these postures and schemes: And this, though the last, surely is a miraculous posture. What if the infant be so involved in the womb (the head and the neck being of such a length) that it is so bent back, that the face lyeth betwixt the buttocks, the right hand to the left region of the reins, but the left hand to the knee of the same side; the right legg being across the left, in form of the letter X, and both leggs bent up toward the breast?

Eutrap.



F

73

Eutrap. Worthy Dr. This case is *Answer.*
 the hardest of any that hitherto you
 have propounded to me; and though it
 may never fall out to be so in one a-
 mongst 5000, yet (because, in your de-
 scription of the best Midwife, you tell
 me

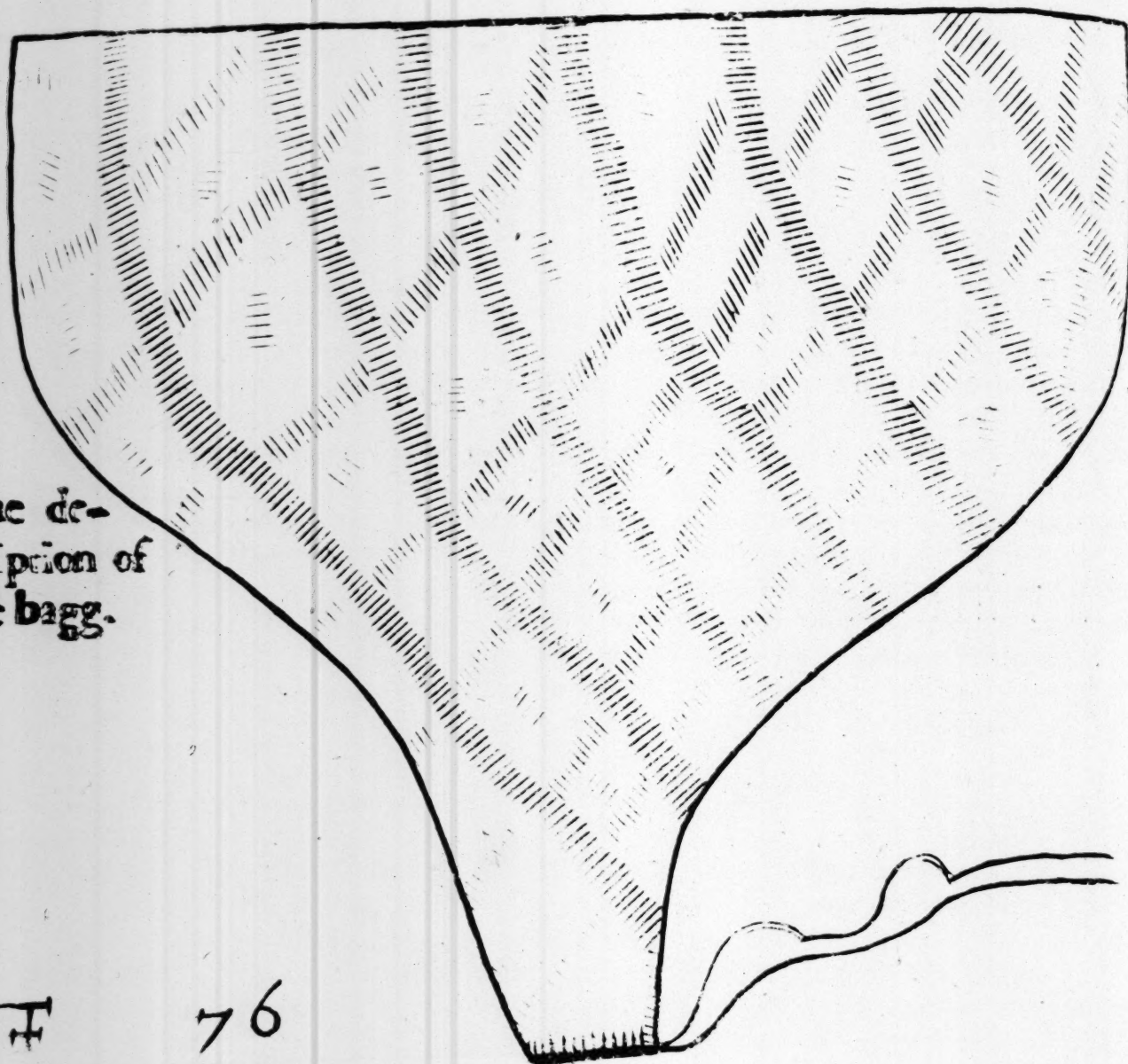
* Gali-
elmus Fa-
bricius
Hildanus,
Century,
the sixth;
Observa-
tion, Lxiv.

Blood and
water.

me that a Midwife must have a good memory) I remember a learned Doctor, not long since acquainted me with such a posture, which he told me he had from the hands of an expert * Chirurgion and Physitian, whose wife also was an expert Midwife; and the course the Midwife took in such a case, he told me was this, which must serve also for my answer, because I think there cannot be a better. After the woman had been eight daies in labour, and given over by all Midwives as desperate, being in a violent Fever, with no throws, but very weak, and (by reason of hot medicines given to expel the birth, and strong wines given to support the spirits) those humors that usually accompany the infant had so flown out, that the genitals were so dry and closed, that they would scarce admit the probation of two fingers. This method was used: First, instead of wine, she gave her good store of Almond-milk; and because her belly was very costive, she gave her Clysters; and to keep

keep up her spirits she gave her Cordials, (of which in their order.) She laid plaisters to her hand-wrists, and anointed the whole region of the belly, hips, loins, the rump-bone, and privities, with *Os sacrum.* anodyne Oyles, with emollient and relaxing Unguents; and then she made a triangular bagg stuff'd with emollient and relaxing herbs, boyled in water, according to this description, (and of which more hereafter.)

The de-
scription of
the bagg.



It is of such a bigness, as that it might cover the lower part of the belly, and the privities, and with tapes fitted to the corners was applyed hot, and continued on some hours ; after which, though her hand were well anointed, she

she could scarce thrust in the top of her finger into the orifice of the womb, the womb was so closed, and the infant so depressed toward the share-bone, by reason of the precedent throws and pangs. But at length, when with much labour and industry the genitals were somewhat dilated, that she could get in her fingers farther, she found the loyns and the right hand of the child first offer it self to the birth: that therefore she might correct this monstrous and so inverted posture of the infant so doubled and twisted, and either perswade the head or the feet to come forward, she useth the best of her skill, but to little purpose, the genitals were so narrow and streight. But yet not giving off her endeavours, she did deliver her within eight hours after she came to her assistance; but the child was dead.

Called the
Os pubis.

Dr. *Phila.* Mrs. You give a very good account of an expert Midwives practice, which you may follow with safety, expecting the success from Heaven;
but

but it is no wonder the child should be still-born, (as you phrase it;) for being so turned and doubled, the child must of necessity be strangled in the womb.

The reason of these different postures.

Having thus run through births, as well natural as præternatural, I shall give you the reason (and that in my own opinion) why these births are of so various & different postures in the womb, observing not alwaies the same posture: and 'tis thus. Because the infant swimming in water, and moving it self, sometimes this way, sometimes that way, and is bent and tumbled several waies; insomuch, that sometimes it is strangely entangled with its own navil-cord, which I am confident you have seen in your own experience oftentimes.

S E C T. XXV.

Of a Mola.

DR. *Philadel.* We have hitherto, *Quest.*
 Mrs, discoursed of births natural
 and præternatural; there is some-
 what more not like these, but often
 with them, and without them, which
 Physitians call a *Mola*, but you call it a
 false Conception: I pray, Mrs, there-
 fore, what is that *Mola*, or false Con-
 ception?

Entrap. A *Mola*, (Mr. Doctor,) ge- *Answer:*
 nerally called a false conception, is a *A Mola, or*
 hard inform tumor, full of pores, (like *false Con-*
 so many ugly eyes) scarce to be cut by *ception,*
 a knife, of a stony substance to touch, *what.*
 and round, appearing sometimes at the
 entrance of the womb, sometimes over
 the whole womb, and is generally
 thought (by the * Learnedst Doctors) * *Fernelius,*
 to be begotten by the woman her self *lib. vii, cap.*
 without the help of a man. (*Qualis & de semi-*
natum se-
quanta mias.

Fran. Va-
lesii cor-
troverfi-
arum, lib.
II. cap. 6.
in fine.
Ex paucis
semine eoq;
impuro.

Valesius,
as before
quoted.

Nunc et met
affertur
quod vo-
luerit dno.

*quanta ea sit vis declarant rudiores molæ
quas feminae quandoq; proprii duntaxat
seminis vi, nullo viri concubitu concipi-
unt ;)* And so another Dr. in these
words (I beg your pardon, Mrs. that
I am enforced to use authorities in La-
tine) (some affirming that it cannot be
without the seed of the man.)

*Hinc cognosces, quod femina sæpe ex
se sola solet utero concipere ; fœtus ta-
men ad perfectionem nunquam perducitur;
ex his tamen imperfectis conceptionibus
quæ dicuntur, molæ matricis generantur
& infirmia carnis frustra.* And there-
fore inanimate, because not generated
by two, without the help of a man
(I say) by the force of her own seed,
mixing it self with much menstruous
blood, retained in the womb, which by
immoderate heat it changeth into the
shape of flesh, and that altogether præ-
ternatural, as is the stone in the bladder,
and in the fingers of gouty persons,
&c.

Dr. Philad. L. Well, Mrs. since 'tis
so (as in truth it is ; tell me, I pray,
where

wherein it differs from a true Con-
ception?

The dif-
ference be-
twixt a
true and
false con-
ception.

Eutrap. It may, Sir, be like a true Conception in three respects, yet differ in six. As first, 'Tis true that a false conception stoppeth the monethly terms as doth the true.

Secondly, The belly also doth swell, and the breasts grow big.

Thirdly, There is an alteration both in the colour and appetite; but yet they differ in these six ensuing following waies; as,

First, A false conception hath no ordinary nor periodical motion, neither doth it stir from side to side, except it be pressed.

Secondly, In a false conception the belly is harder, and the feet are much more swelled.

Thirdly, The woman is more heavy and unweeldy, and not so nimble as with a true conception.

Fourthly, The breasts swell not so much as in a true conception.

Fifthly, The whole body grows soft,
G and

and consumes away in a false conception, but not so in a true.

Sixthly, a false conception may be moved in three moneths, but the child stirreth not till after three moneths, or usually in the fourth moneth: And again, the birth of an infant never exceeds the eleventh moneth, whereas a false conception may continue for fourteen years, or as long as they live.

A *Mola*
may lye
14 years.

Tympany,
what.

Hydrons uterinus.

Moreover, there may be a Tympanie caused by air included in the womb. Or else there may be a Dropsie, by reason of the many humors contained in the womb, both which may give a false supposition of being with child; but these also are easily distinguish'd from a false conception. A Tympanie may be moved from place to place, but not the other: A Tympanie will sound, if lightly stricken, but not the other; and a Dropsie, caused by those many humors as aforesaid, will shew some marks, being depressed with the fingers, whereas a *Mola* is hard, and yieldeth not to the pulsation or depression

pression of the fingers. And lastly, in both these most commonly the thighs swell, but in a false conception or *mola* the thighs wither, and are lesser. Now having discoursed of these things, Sir; if you please, in the next place, let us discourse of the secundine, or after-burden.

Dr. *Philadel*. I shall, Mrs. very willingly.

S E C T. XXVI.

Of the Secundine, or After-burden.

DR. *Philadelphos*, Come then, Mrs. if you please, tell me what the Secundine is.

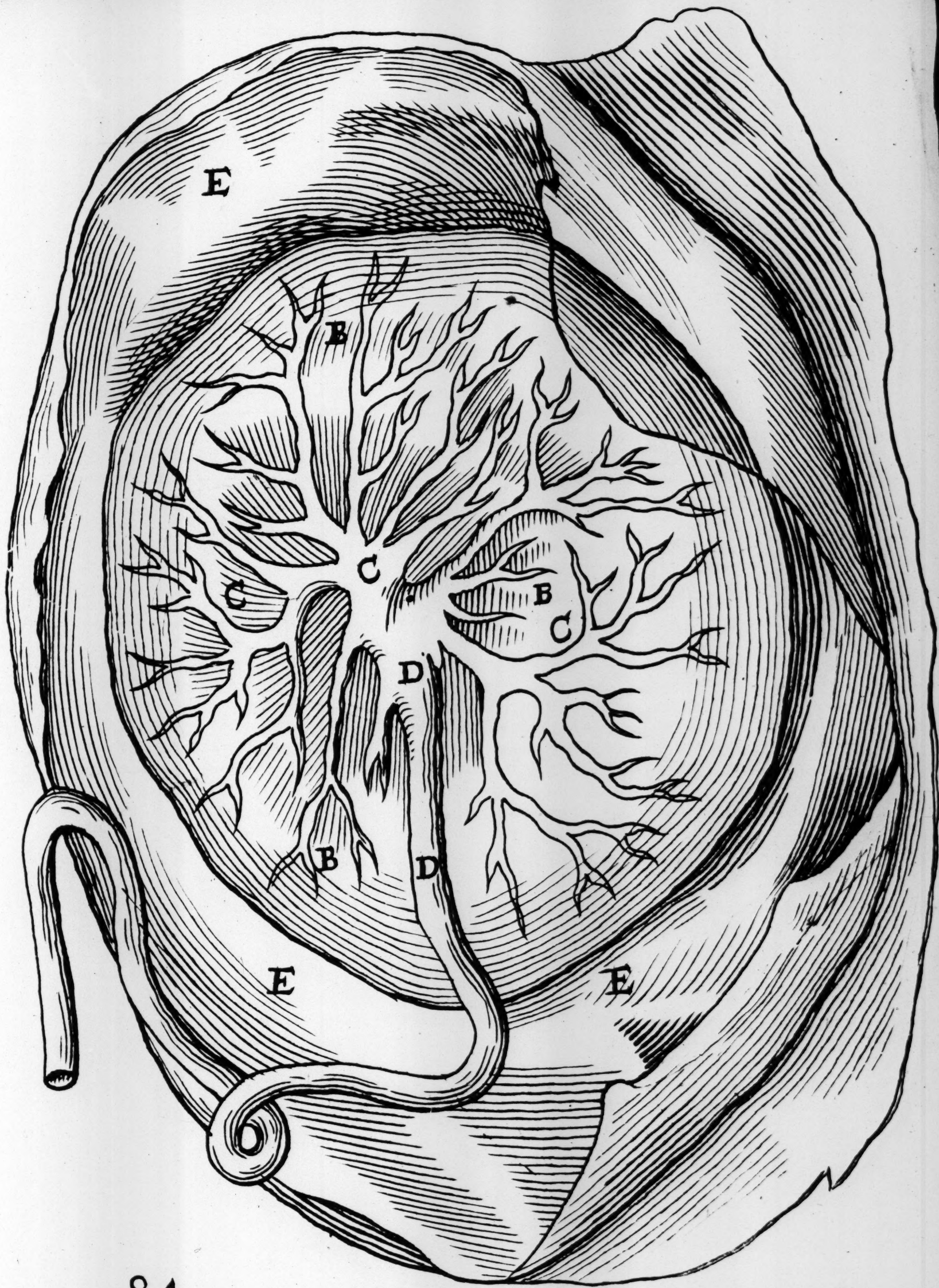
After-burden, what.

Eutrap. The Secundine is that in which the infant lyeth in the womb, and may be called a second house, or covering, made by the womb for a receptacle of the infant; and it hath with it three membranes; but how Physicians name them, I know not.

Dr. I will inform you then, if you please, with their names and uses; and describe them to you in these two figures following, which are explained by letters also, as may appear.

The explanation of the first Figure.

BBB Signifies that part of the *Secundine* called the *Chorion*, which is the
prop



prop of all the vessels of the young one.

CCC Denotes the branches of the Umbilical veins and arteries dispersed through the *Chorion*.

EEE The membrane called *Amnios*, and is the thinnest of all the membranes, and is white, soft, and shining, with few (and those very small) veins and arteries dispersed among the folds; and this is the very next coat to the infant, and is the receptacle for sweat and urine; that membrane called *Allantois* not to be found in men, though an *Urachus* be to be found.

DD Denotes all the vessels meeting about the navil, by which the infant is nourished.

The explanation of the second figure.

P. Q Denotes the membrane called *Amnios*, and is the first that involveth the infant.

RRRR.
Epar ute-
rium, or,
Placenta
uteri.

RRRR The Liver, or cake of the womb, or after-burden, by which the infant receives nourishment, and this is fastned to the womb.

SS The inward and outward veins.

m. m. m. The Umbilical vein, with its branches disperfed into the after-burden, by which the child is nourished, and upon which it lyeth, as upon a pillow, though in the *Amnios* it swimmeth as in a bath.

VV How all the vessels meet about the navil.

b. b. b Denotes the infant newly born, annexed to the *secundine*, the navil-string not cut.

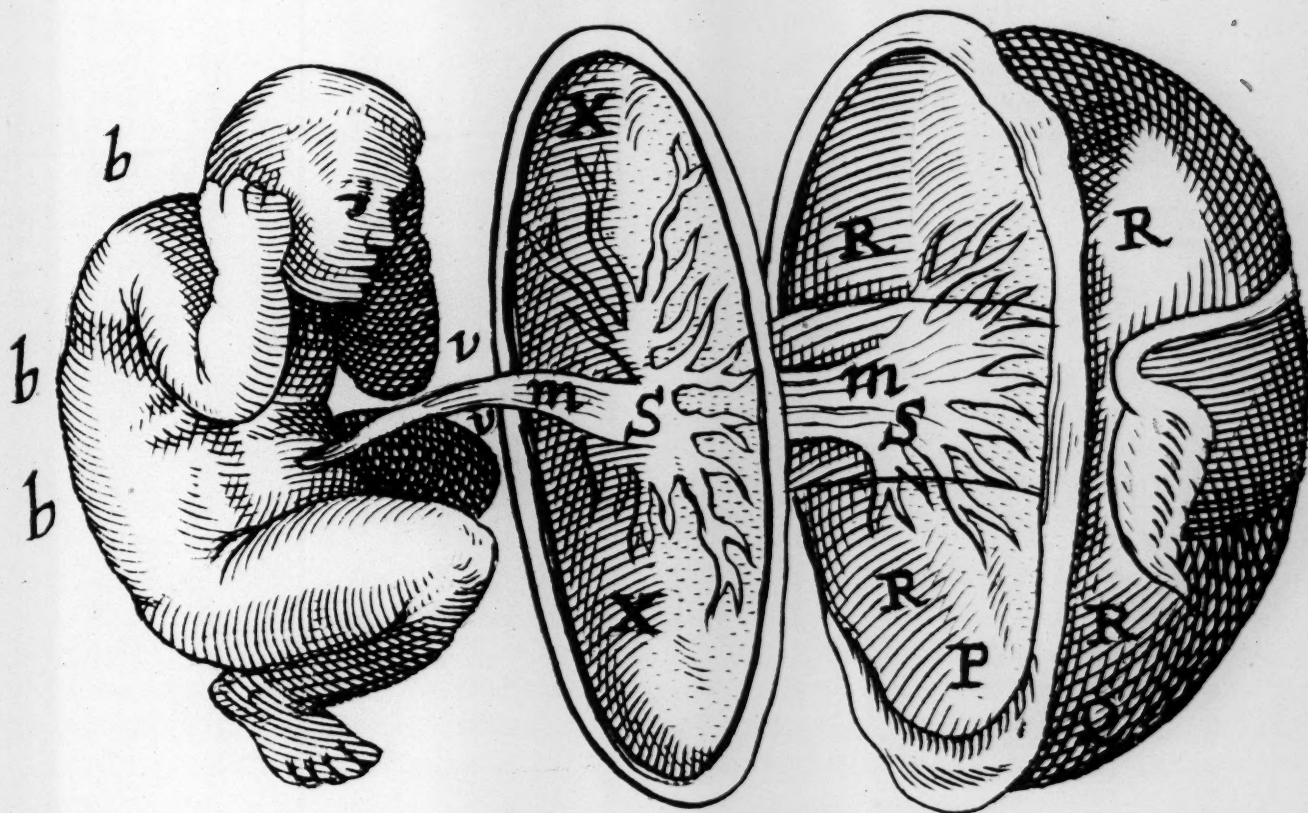
Dr. *Philad.* You see, Mrs. these Schemes, with their uses and explanation; I shall now discourse more particularly of the membranes themselves.

Of the *secundine*.

The after-burden, commonly called the *secundine*, so called, either because
it

Chorion

Amnios





it is as it were a second place, mansion, and receptacle of the infant from the womb; or else, because this membrane is called the after-birth, or second birth, as coming forth after the infant, which, if it stay behind, brings great mischief, as shall be spoken to at the later end of this Treatise and Section.

The *Secundine* what, and why so called.

The first membrane is called *Amnios*, and this membrane covers the infant from the head to foot; insomuch, that part of it sticks to the head of the infant when it is born, which they call a helmet, though this is not alwaies, being left behind with the *secundine* in difficult labours: this is so called from its softness and thinness; others resemble it to white paper, or a shirt, and is the thinnest of all, in which is found great plenty of humors, caused of urine and sweat, in which the infant swimmeth as in a bath, and lyeth so easie and secure, lest it should fall foul against those neighbouring parts that are harder; and besides that, when the membrane is broken in the birth, this water break-

A. v. G. *μερίτω* *αμνίου*, The first Galea.

χόριον
ἀπὸ τῆς
χορῆς,
The se-
cond.

Ἐπὶ τῇ
ἐννέμῃ.

ing out, may make the passages by the neck of the womb more plain and slippery for the infant; and this membrane also is every where concluded within the second, which is called *Chorion*, because it wraps the infant like a ring; and this immediately compasseth the former, to which it is joyned as it were in a round figure, like to a cake, whose inward and hollow part it covers and involves, and doth extend it self to its dimensions, and can scarce be separated from it, but doth firmly knit and bear up the vessels of the after-burden, which immediately sticks to the womb by a certain fleshy mass that is formed, being round, and of somewhat a ruddy colour, not compassing the whole infant, by reason of innumerable springs of veins and arteries by which the blood is inter-woven, as if it were poured in, and by which the infant is nourished. This towards the infant is smooth, but that part which is towards that fleshy round mass, is rougher.

This

This round fleshy substance is called *Placenta* Of the liver of the womb, or the cake of the womb; which, having (a paren-
chyma) such a substance as the liver hath, no wonder if it should make and prepare blood for the nourishment of the infant. *uteri, or Epar Uterinum.* On that side towards the womb it is rough, and unequal, like clefts in a bak'd cake; and being cut in this part, it sheweth an infinite company of fibres, which, if you trace, they will bring you to the orifice of the veins themselves. And, although there be twins, or more, yet there is but one *placenta*; for into one *placenta* so many navil-strings are inserted (in divers places) as there are young ones; though *Embryones.* it may differ as to the bigness, according to the body and condition of the infant, yet the ground is still the same in the diameter. The use serves as a support of the umbilical vessels, for The use of the Placenta. which it serves as a pillar; it is also *Δευτέριον* The third. called (*secundæ*) the secundine. The third is called *Allantoides*; 'tis a coat ALLANTOIS. betwixt the *Chorion* and *Amnios*; 'tis very

90 *Uses of the Membranes of the secundine*

A Swathe,
or Girdle.

Δευτέ-
ρον
ὑστέρως.
After-bur-
den.
Causes
that hin-
der.

very thin, weak, and narrow; it covers but half the young one; this is properly like a swathe or girdle; and some say it is the receptacle of urine; but being not to be found in mankind (there may be an *Urachus* to be found instead of it) I say no more of it. But these (being all called the after-birth) must come forth also; for being left behind it brings the greatest inconvenience that can be imaginable. Let me know from you, Mrs. how many waies they may be hindered in their coming forth?

Answer.
Weakness
of the ma-
trix.

Eutrap. I shall, Sir, to the best of my knowledge. The first let may proceed from the weakness of the matrix, which often happeneth by the frequent force and motion of the infant, the difficulty of the birth, and the continual distension, and straining of the matrix, by which it is so weakned, that it cannot expell the secundine of its own strength, as otherwise Nature usually doth. Secondly, if the secundine stick inwardly so fast to the matrix (which often-

oftentimes it doth) by reason of the abundant superfluity of humors detained in the womb, with which the womb being infested, the secundine is easily fastned to it; and these I must pull out all together with my hand carefully, and no otherwise. Thirdly, if, as soon as the infant is born, all the waters which are within the matrix flow out, and leave the secundine dry, and the matrix also, with the neck of it, by reason of that are drier; for those waters make the passages slippery both for the infant and secundine also: Wherefore, these being come away, I must anoint the womb both within and without with oyles convenient. Fourthly, when the mouth of the matrix, by reason of the pains of child-bearing swell, as often it happens, except providently prevented. The fifth is, when in the first birth the mouth of the matrix is too streight and narrow; and for that reason, also, women that are fatter and grosser bring forth both the infant and secundine with more difficulty.

How the
after-bur-
den must
be drawn
out.

Symptoms.

difficulty. Be it as it will, wheresoever these make but the least stay, I must endeavour, all that I can, to bring them forth : for when they are detained longer than their due time, they cause bad symptoms, as a horrible stench, which fumes up to the stomach, heart, liver, midriff, and so consequently to the brain; from whence ariseth great pains in the head, at the heart, decay of spirits, faintings, swoonings, often Convulsions, cold Sweats, Apoplexies, Epilepsies, sometimes Gangrenes, and often death it self : but of this Cure, hereafter, Sir, I shall beg your advice.

Quest.

Philadel. Mrs. you shall have it at your pleasure; you answer expertly; tell me now how they must be perswaded out ?

Answer.

Eutrap. I shall, Sir; I must first anoint my left hand with convenient oyles, and after I have laid hold of it, must not violently draw it away, nor yet force it directly downward, lest I draw down the womb and all together;

Secundine,
how to be
brought
away.

but

but I must shake it lightly and gently to and fro, till I perswade it to follow my intention; and whilst they are thus retained, I must refresh her with Caudles, or Panatells, wherein the yelks of Eggs in Wine, with some Saffron and Cinnamon strewed; or broth of a Hen or Capon, with mace, saffron, and cinnamon boyled in it. As to other means, where the danger is more, I think it ever best and safest to consult with learned Physitians, or with experienc'd Ladies, whose Closets are furnished with choice præscriptions which they have had from Doctors, in such cases.

A Caudle-broth.

Philadel. But, Mrs. we have formerly discoursed of Births, natural, and præternatural, with their respective schemes. Tell me now, how you will deliver a woman of a dead child? and how of a false Conception, or *Mola*? Especially, where no pains or throws are, which are most commonly occasioned by the motion and force of the child only alive (as hath been shewed in

A dead child, how delivered, and how of a *Mola*.

94 *Of a dead child, & false Conception cured.*
in the 21th. Page, and 4th. Section ?)

Answer.

Entrap. Here, Sir, is great danger and difficulty. I have, by Gods blessing, with safety to the women, delivered them of many a dead child, and of a *Mola*, or false Conception, also; and believe the method of curing one of them, will serve to cure the other; as I have been informed by learned Physicians; but where Chirurgical Instruments, or other Physical means must be used, I ever recommend such a case to learned Physicians, and Chirurgeons, expert in Anatomy, both for assistance and direction.

SECT.

SECT. XXVII.

Of the signs of Conception in general, and the different Sexes in particular.

DR. Philadelphos. Good Mrs. *Eutrapelia*, vouchsafe me your observations about Conceptions, and let me understand what are the signs of Conception in general; and what signs distinguish the Sexes? Quest. Signs of Conception.

Eutrap. Although, Sir, 'tis hard to know whether a woman hath conceived yea or no, yet it may be conjectured by many experienced Arguments; as, for instance, Answer.

First, it is thought a credible sign of Conception, if a woman either the tenth day after coition, or sooner, perceive, by reason of any humors, any of her terms, be they whites, or reds. And, though the stopping of those be accounted for a sign, yet that fails often, because Stopping of the courses no sure sign.

Signs of Conception in general.

cause it may be as well before conception as after. But, waving this, let us find out other marks and prognosticks of a true conception, gathered from the state and condition of the woman herself, being seriously examined from head to foot.

Secondly ; pains and giddiness in the head, and a mist over the sight, if they meet together, these portend conception.

Thirdly, the apples of the eyes are lessened, the eyes swell, and become swarthy ; the veins of the eyes grow red, and are full with blood ; the eyes sink, the eye-lids are remiss ; divers colours are seen in the eyes, and are observed in a looking-glass ; the veins betwixt the eyes and the nose are turgid with blood, and are seen clearer ; the veins under the tongue are somewhat greenish.

Fourthly, the chest is warm, and the back cold.

Fifthly, the veins and arteries are turgid, and the pulse easier ; the veins
in

in the breast are first black, then either yellow or blew.

Sixthly, The breasts grow big, and hard with pain; the nipple grows red; if she drinketh that which is cold, she feels cold in her breast.

Seventhly, there is a great loathing of meat and drink, and destruction of the natural appetite, with longings after various meats, with an absurd appetite, a continual vomiting, and weakness of stomach, lower belchings, loathing of wine, an inordinate pulsation of the heart, sudden joy, and after that, as sudden grief; pains about the navil, heaviness about the loins, swelling toward the bottom of the belly; inward pricking in the body; chilness of the outward parts, after coition; retention of the seed seven daies after copulation; about the beginning of conception a shooting pain about the back and belly. The courses are stop'd; for those veins from which they flow carry the blood (through certain holes that are at the end of them) for the nourish-

Invicem cedunt dolor & vomitus.

Accetabile,

H

ment

Milk, how
generated.

ment of the infant by the navil; and part of it is conveyed upwards into the breasts, and there is prepared for milk.

Eighthly, the thighs swell with pains, but the body is weaker, and the face pale.

Ninthly, the belly is costive, by reason of the compressure of the intestines. The urine is white, with a cloud swimming at the top, wherein are to be seen many atomes, like those observable in the beams of the sun: but, when in the first moneth many of these sink to the bottom, and the vessel in which it is, being shaken, it seems to be drawn out like to wooll. In the latter moneths the urine is reddish, or yellow, it becomes blackish, with a red cloud at the top. I will here-with relate to you two experiments, by which it may be known whether or no a woman hath conceived. And the first is this; Stop up a womans urine three daies in a urinal, at the end of which strain it (or, rather drop it through fine linnen,

Experi-
ments.

First.

linen) and if she hath conceived, you shall see little creatures like to lice; if these be red, 'tis a token of a male; but if white, they portend a female. But this is said to be sure; If a womans urine be put in a brass Basin, and stand there one night; if you put into it a bright needle, if she hath conceived, that needle will be bespeckled with red spots; but, if otherwise, it will be rusty all over.

Signs of a Male.

Experiments.

Dr. *Philadel.* These, 'tis true, may be promiscuous signs of Conception. But, Mrs. how know you the Sex, whether male, or female?

Entrapelia. By these signs, Sir, usually; as First, If she hath conceived a male, the right eye moves oftner, and is better, as to its native colour, than the left. The belly is sharper about the navil. The right breast groweth turgid before the left, and the nipple is sooner changed. The milk increaseth sooner, and if it be milked out, and set in a glass in the sun, it will grow into a clear mass, not unlike to an oriental pearl;

Answer.

First.

Second.

Thirdly.

Signs of a female conceived.

Fourthly.

pearl; as also, if the courses appear about the 40th. day after the Conception. The right cheek is redder, and the whole colour of the face better, neither is she so heavy as otherwise; and the first stirring on the right side is the sixtieth day, and that strongly too; and the right foot moves first in walking; and in arising from a seat, the right foot is first apt to bear up the body.

Fifthly.

The pulse is more frequent on the right side than on the left.

Signs of a Female.

Now, the signs of a female are contrary; and these are most commonly the signs. The first motion after conception is felt the 90th. day, and that first in the left side.

The 90th. day.

Secondly, Females are born with more sickness; the thighs and privities swell, the colour is paler, the appetite stronger, and yet apt to loath that which is contrary to it.

Thirdly, the Courses appear about the 30th. day after conception.

Youth bring males.

Fourthly, the age of the woman is very considerable; for the younger women

women most commonly bring males, by reason of their greater heat in the womb: And the more aged females, by reason of the defect of heat contracted in the matrix, by their age; and females are more often generated by such Parents that are more cold and moist by nature, and of seed that is too moist, cold, and liquid.

Dr. *Philadel.* Since you have given such a character of the signs of Conception, and the distinction of Sexes; let me know by what signs you apprehend the infant to be well, and thrive in the womb, or not.

Eutrapelia, I shall, Sir. And first, if it be well, the breasts will be hard; but if otherwise, they will be flaccid, and a waterish humor will flow out of them (like to milk) of its own accord.

Secondly, if the courses flow too often out of the womb in the time of child-bearing, it is an argument of an unhealthy child. And, moreover, the fattest women commonly bring forth the weakest infants.

Thirdly, if a woman bring twins, the one a male, the other a female, there is great danger of the female, because they are nourished by a different aliment in the womb : but if they be both females, there is the less danger.

Fourthly, if the child be gotten in the time of the monethly terms, they are mix'd with untoward humors; from whence it is experienced that many leprous infants are begotten.

Superfætation, what.
Aristot.
Hist. Animal. Lib.
7. C. 4.

Fifthly, if there be *superfætation*, the last conception seldom liveth. Now, *superfætation* is, when a woman having once conceived, conceiveth again after a certain time, which sometimes happeneth. Hence the Poets feign *Iphicles* and *Hercules* to be twins by *Alcmena* the wife of *Amphitrio*; the first, begotten by *Amphitrio*; but the last, viz. *Hercules*, begotten by *Jupiter*. But this by the way, although more instances might be alledged nearer home.

Signs of
a dead
child.

Sixthly, if a Dropsie overtake the prægnañt woman, and that her nose, ears, and lips look red; it is a sign of a dead child.

Seventhly,

Seventhly, if the infant come forth after the ninth moneth, 'tis oftentimes very weak.

Eighthly, if a virgin conceive before her first flowers, it proves a lusty and perfect child.

Lastly, all these things præmised, Note. Midwives also usually observe, that as many knots as they find in the navil-string of an infant, so many males, they say, she will have. But, so much for Conception. Tell me now somewhat of Abortion, with its Causes and Signs.

S E C T. XXVIII.

Of Abortion.

Quest.

DR. *Philadel.* Tell me, Mrs. *Eutrapelia*, what is that which you call *Abortion*, or miscarrying?

Answer.

Eutrap. It is, to bring forth an untimely birth; which may proceed from divers causes, and those either internal or external.

Internal
Cotyledons,
what.

First, from internal causes, as, from the infant it self; as, when the *Cotyledons* (that is, the mouths of the vessels ending in the womb through vvhich the blood is conveyed into the vvomb from all parts of the body) are so infirm, that those vessels, by reason of their rarity and vvweakness, are sooner broken; and so of consequence, an Abortion.

Secondly, if the tunicles (that is, the *secundine*) vvherein the infant is vvrapped, be so vvweak, that it break, and the humor contained therein flowv out, by vvvhich the matrix is slippery & vvweak,
and

and the infant being destitute of those humors, faileth. And also, vwhen virulent moistures flow forth, and provoke the expulsive faculty of the womb.

Thirdly, the third cause is, vwhen the Woman is so vweak and consuming in her self, that she vvithdraws the nourishment from the infant; insomuch, that it hath neither matter to grow by, nor to generate the parts and members of it.

Fourthly; the fourth cause may be the wideness of the orifice of the womb, and its overmuch moysture, and an evil temperature of qualities and ventosities included in the womb; as also Ulcers and Apostemations in the womb, besides other distempers; As are, too many Courses, too great a Flux of blood, too great a Looseness of the belly, or, too great Costiveness; a *Tenasmus*, (called commonly a Needing,) a Cough, a constant sneezing, and all things that shake the body too much; and lastly, any acute sickness, which

A caution to the Irish, where these distempers are Epidemical, and Sporadicall.

which doth so afflict the womans body, that, by them, the infant is deprived of its nourishment.

Quest.

The external causes of Abortion.

Answer.

Philadel. Now then, Mrs. pray inform me vvhhat are the external causes of Abortion.

Eutrap. Sir, the external causes are many. As, first, to fall, to run, to leap, to ride, to exercise too immoderately, and to be smitten vvith strokes.

Again, too much cold, and too great heat; for over-much cold killeth the child, and too great heat intercepts the air from the infant, and so suffocates it in the womb; and this may be done by hot baths, if women use them in the first moneths after their conception.

Thirdly, Stinking smells, as the snuff of a candle, or lamp, newly extinguished.

Fourthly, an absurd appetite, and manner of eating and drinking; as, to eat salt, coals, dirt, &c. by which, either ill humors, or a dangerous thirst are procured.

Fifthly, too great hunger; for by over-much

much fulness the infant is sooner suffocated, the passages appointed for nourishment being the sooner obstructed.

Sixthly, immoderate exercise and labours, overmuch sleep, and a continual laziness, unseasonable and unreasonable watchings; besides other accidents: As, sudden fury, great wrath, over-much fear and sorrow, sudden joy, and a dull appetite, longing for that which is not to be had, untriable copulation and lust.

Dr. Philadel. You have now discovered the causes of Abortion. What, I pray, (*Mrs. Entrapelia*) are the signs of Abortion? Quest.

Entrap. The signs of Abortion are twofold. First, before conception those that use to miscarry; as, superfluous moisture, sudden and unusual fatness against nature, which was wont to be of slender and lean constitution, or, which are ever pained about the loyns and kidneys, or fall suddenly into other dangerous diseases. Answer.

Suddenly,

Signs of
Abortion.

Secondly, the signs of Abortion after conception are these, *viz.* when the breasts that at first were turgid and hard, are observed to grow flaccid and soft of a sudden; if there be too great a flux, and a continual flowing, of the terms. Moreover, if there be horrors, colds, pains in the head, or a swimming there be in the eyes; these be sure signs of Abortion.

Quest.

Dr. But, what are the signs of a dead child?

Answer.

Of a dead
child.

* A Need-
ing.

Eutrap. Where the child is dead, Sir, there is no motion perceived; when the eyes of the woman flak, when her colour is turned into a tawny whiteness, when there are great pains about the navil and loyns, when, by reason of the lower parts being compressed, there happeneth a Strangury, a * *enfl-*
mus. Again, when the ears, the lips, the top of the nostrils are taken with a pale coldness, and the face swells, and the belly (though it sinketh not yet) groweth soft; so that lying to either side by the touch there may be per-
ceived

ceived a hard mass ; as also a stinking breath, an argument that the infant doth begin to putrefie. These are manifest signs of a dead child. The cure whereof I leave to the care of the expert Physitians and Chirurgeons.

stinking
breath a
sign that
the child
beginneth
to putrefie.

SECT. XXIX.

Rules for Child-bearing Women.

E*utrap.* According to your promise, I beseech you, Doctor, lay me down some Rules to be observed by Child-bearing women.

Dr. Philadel. Good Midwife, I shall, and that very necessary ones too, that she may know how to go on safely through (by Gods blessing) to the last hour, or by neglecting them, may make her delivery the harder : and I shall reduce them under ten heads.

*Res sex
non natu-
rales.*

First, let her be chearful; (not breaking her self with mourning, and careful anxiety) for this doth exhilarate the infant, and stirs up all the faculties, and confirms it in its parts and members.

Secondly, let her avoid all violent motion, and abstain from all hard labours, not rising up too hastily, not leaping, running, dancing, riding; not
lacing

lacing her self too streight, or carrying too heavy a burden; but surely sleep is very fit for her.

Thirdly, let her beware of sharp and cold winds, of excessive heat, anger, perturbations of the mind, affrights & terrors, over-much venery, and of intemperancy of eating and drinking.

Fourthly, let the diet of breeding women be frugal, and moderate, abstaining from gross meats hard of digestion; let her eat eggs, chickens, land-fowl, birds of the mountains, &c. variety of broths, grewels, panadoes, mutton, veal, lamb, kid, rabbits; she may use in her meats nutmeg and cinnamon; she may drink wine moderately.

Fifthly, in the first four moneths let her open no vein, use no cupping or scarrifications, fontanells, nor use any pills, or other Physick, without the advice of a prudent Physitian; for in these moneths the ligaments of the child are very tender, soft, and feeble; and therefore the easier destroyed, and the nourishment kept from him.

Sixth-

Against
Costive-
ness.

Supposito-
ries.

Sixthly, if it shall happen that the woman be too costive (by which many miscarry) let her boyl spinage, and lettuce, well buttered, with salt and vinegar, or wine; which, if they will not move the belly, let her use suppositories, with honey, and the yelk of an egg, or of *Castile-loap*: and if these common things will not do, let her advise with an expert Physitian.

Symptoms.

Against
fainting.

Seventhly, if it happen that she conceive with grievous symptoms, and after conception is troubled with faintings, let her take this Cordial following. Take of Sorrel-water, and red-Rose-water, of each one ounce; of Cinamon-water one ounce; of *Manus Christi* pearled, (called in the Shops *Saccharum tabulatum & perlatum simplex*) half an ounce, or as much *Diamargariton*: this may be taken as need requires.

Eighthly, if she fear that she may come too soon (that is, before her time) as in the seventh moneth, or some other unseasonable time, and feels throws, as

of child-bearing, occasioned by immoderate exercise; too great costiveness, from a Fever, or some other disease; Let her sit over a suffumigation of Frankincense; for that contributes no small strength both to the matrix, and to the infant also. A suffumigation.

Ninthly, if she nauseate her meat, she may use a plaister of Mastich to her stomach, and take this following Cordial every morning, fasting, to strengthen her stomach.

Take syrup of Pomegranates one ounce and half; of Mosch and Amber-The Cordial. greece, of each two grains; of *Lignum Aloes* finely powdered, one scruple; of Cinamon half a scruple; the water of Sorrel three ounces; let these be mingled, and drank off blood-warm. Against

Lastly, if, whilst she goeth with child, she perceiveth her terms, let her eat milk made boyle with red-hot steel, and in that let Plantain and Comfrey be boyled. But, in all these cases, let her advise with learned Physitians, which will direct them with medicines, terms in Child-bearing.

I and

and advice from time to time. I shall now treat of some few distempers incident to child-bed; and leave you some choice Remedies in the following Sections; and then wind up all.

SECT.

S E C T. XXX.

*Of the Retention of the Lochia,
(in Child-bed) known by the
name of Courses (tthough im-
properly so called) and of their
immoderate Flux.*

TH E retention or suppression of
the *Lochia* in Child-bed, by the ^{Hippoc.}
consent of *Hippocrates*, as well as other ^{lib. de nat.}
Learned Doctors; (to which daily ex-
perience may be added;) brings the
greatest inconveniences to women, and
often death it self. I shall therefore in ^{Purgation:}
this Section treat of the purgations of ^{of women}
women in Child-bed, which *Hippo-* ^{in Child-}
crates determines to be at the most but ^{bed, Hippo:}
40 daies, if the woman bring forth a ^{ibid.}
female; and 30 daies to a male. But ^{By the Le-}
withal saith, that a woman is passed all ^{vitical Law}
danger after 20 daies purgation: Now ^{33 daies}
if women be not sufficiently purged in ^{was in case}
Child-bed, either it causeth a great ^{of a male,}
^{Levit. cha.}
^{verse 4.}
^{and for a}
^{female, 66}
^{daies, &c.}

* A swelling, hot and red.

Cause.

Ambient air.

See Sect. the fifth.

The Cure.
A G^o ft. r.
* *trifol* -
chia to 20
gr. each -
do.

* Phlegmon in the womb, by reason of the inflammation of the blood; or else those *lochia* being carried to some higher part, bring dangerous affects to the part that receiveth them; as, Squinancies, Pleurisies, Fevers, Frenzie, Nauseousness, Unquietness, Dropsies, and what not? The cause of their retention is (generally) cold, by reason of the ambient air which the woman receiveth in her delivery; (perhaps through the improvidency of Midwives; who, most commonly, take more care of the child than of the woman;) or else, by reason that the woman may be delivered in some cold, moist room; which cold suddenly rushing into the inward parts of the womb, suddenly stoppeth them. Therefore Midwives must not only be very wary in this case, as hath been already hinted in the latter end of the fifth Section, (to which I refer you) but also proceed to the Cure. First then, this Clyster may be given: Take of the roots of Marshmallows, * long & round Birthwort,

wort, of white Lillies, of each half an ounce; of the leaves of Mallows, Pelitory of the wall, Mercury, and Violets, of each half a handful; of Chamomel flowers, Melilot flowers, Elder flowers, each two * pugills; of the seeds of Dill, Fœnugreek, and Seſeli, of each two drachms; let these be boyled in ſpring-water, till a third part be consumed; ſtrain it, and to ten ounces of the ſtraining, diſſolve the yelk of two eggs; of *Sal-Gemma*, and unguent *de arthanita*, each one drachm; oyle of Dill and of Bayes, each half an ounce; of these make a Glyſter.

* A pugill is as much as may be held betwixt the thumb and two fingers.

You may alſo make a bagg triangular, (whereof you ſee a deſcription, with its uſe, in the xxvth. Section) in which you may quilt theſe herbs following, being greaſly bruised and pounded.

Take of the roots of long and round Birth-wort, of Gentian, Angelica, Bryonie, * Sowbread, of the herbs of Mugwort, Balm, Savin, Orgamint, and Calamint, of each one handful; of

* *cyclami-*

Ingredients
for the
bagg.

Two baggs
best to be
applied,
the one
hot, while
the other
groweth
cold.

The oint-
ment.

Lumbrico-
rum

caello-
rum.

Physico-
rum.

A J. R. P.

the flowers of Chamemile, Tansy, and Elder, each half a handful; of the seeds of Dill, Caraway, Anniseeds, and Seseleos, each one drachm: These being mash'd, and pounded, and quilted into a bagg big enough to cover the lower part of her belly and privities, and well secured with strings, must be boyled in spring-water, and applyed warm; but it were better to have two baggs, to apply as they grow cold. The belly, hips, and thighs, which, by reason of the consent of parts, must consequently sympathize with great pains, may be anointed with this ointment: Take of the oyle of Chamomile, Dill, and of the oyle of Eggs, oyle of Worms whelps, St. John's-wort; with these mixed anoint the parts abovesaid warm. At night you may let this Julap be given: take of the waters of Balm, and Mugwort, of each one ounce; of the water of Cinamon distilled without wine, one ounce; Confection of Alkermes, half a drachm; of *Laudanum*, two grains; of syrup of Poppy, half

half an ounce: the bagg may be renewed as need shall require, warming it in the liquor in which it was first boyled; the next day you may repeat both the Glyster and the bagg, and expect good success: After which, if the woman be plethorick, you may purge ^{A Purge.} her with *Manna*, and syrup of *Roses*, in broth, and this may be given after seven daies lying in. I come now to speak somewhat of the immoderate flowing of them, which must be considered as well as being stop'd, there being danger in either: for 'tis well observed by *Hippocrates*, that every thing wherein is excels, is an enemy to nature: ^{Immoderate flowing of the Lochia.} Πᾶν γὰρ τὸ πολὺ τῇ φύσει πολέμιον, ^{Hipp. 4pb. 51. Lib. 2. Omne nimium vitium.} Therefore let us endeavour to stop them in their over-much flowing, with a very great caution, lest by stopping them all together, there follow worse effects. It happens many times, that both after the birth, and miscarrying, ^{The Causes.} that there floweth out such a quantity of blood, by reason of the eruption or apertion of the vessels, immoderately, or, by reason of the great fervor of

the blood proceeding from the use of over-hot Remedies in laborious births. To remedy them; Then,

Cure by
Diet.

First, use such alimentary food, as may incrassate and thicken the blood; as, Panadoes, Gellies, Rice, in the broth of Calves-feet, Pears, boyled Quince, and Roast-meats whereon the juice of Pomegranates have been sprinkled, yelks of eggs. Their drink may be red Wine mix'd with water, wherein steel hath been quenched; then the blood may be drawn by revulsion to the upper parts, either by Phlebotomy, or Cupping-glasses under the papps, &c.

Drink.

Stupps
dipp'd in
[vinegar
& water,]
applyed to
the loynes
with an
ointment.

The whole belly must be swathed; there may be stupps dipp'd in Oxycrat, and applied to the loynes; after which, take of *Unguentum Comitissæ* two ounces; of juice of Plantane one ounce, beaten well together: these things being not hard to be gotten, I tender to you; but when they will not be stop'd by these means, 'twere best to have recourse to Learned Physitians for advice.

SECT.

SECT. XXXI.

Of the Fever of Milk.

E*utrap.* You have already discour- Quest.
 sed of the danger of the *secun-*
dine being left behind, and the *Lochia*
 stop'd: now, Sir, be pleased to let me
 know what may be the reason why
 women fall into Fevers, although nei-
 ther the *Lochia* be stop'd, nor any part
 of the *secundine* left behind?

I shall, good Mrs. *Eutrapelia*; for Answer.
 those Fevers that accompany women
 in Child-bed are never without dan-
 ger; of which I shall give you an ac-
 count; some of them being critical,
 others putrid, others symptomatical.
 I call that a Fever critical, which I call
 a Fever of milk; so called, because a- Fever of
milk, what,
and when.
 bout the third or fourth day after child-
 bearing, the milk begins to have a more
 plentiful recourse to the breasts, whi-
 ther it is carried with some force, by
 reason of the motion and agitation of
 the

Febris
Ephamera.

The cau-
ses.

Cautions
in driving
back milk
to soon.

Putrid.

Sympto-
matical.

the blood converted into milk for the nourishment of the infant : although this kind of Fever doth not happen unto all women, neither doth it usually continue above three or four daies, being dissolved by sweating, and needs little other remedies (most commonly,) if the *Lochia* be not stop'd. The causes may be, the driving back of the milk too soon (which ought not to be) which doth over-run the blood, and settle there; or else, because that the breasts being filled with milk, and distended very big and full, the vessels for blood are so compressed, that they will not admit of that blood that floweth thither; insomuch, that the blood being hindered in its circulation, beginneth to rage over the whole mass of blood, whose spirits being inordinately stirred up, and confounded, take heat, and begin to boyle, and leaving the womb, possesseth the whole mass of blood, and so perhaps turn into putrid and malign Fevers; amongst which, many happen to be symptomatical; as, a squinancy,

nancy, a Pleurisie, * an inflammation ^{* Peripneumonia.} of the lungs, a Dysenterie, and the Small-pox or Measels: but these symptomatical Fevers being from the same fountain of * *extravasat* blood, (which ^{* A Bloody Flux. Blood out of its vessels.} most times turns into Apostemations, Tumors, and Inflammations, if not prevented) will bear the same Analogie of cure, with respect to the parts they invade: but to begin with critical Fevers. ^{Cure of critical Fevers.} The cure of which consists, first, in an exact observation of diet, that the impurities of the blood, and the due purgation of the humors, the evil affections of the womb may be corrected, and the strength impaired may be re- ^{Strength, how restored. Diet.} stored. Wherefore, let her diet be Oatmeal-caudles, with white-Wine, and all mix'd, wherein a top of Baulm, Speremints, Mugwort, or Orgamint may be boyled; as also, Panadoes, and Water-grewels, &c. with these she must be fed for a week at the least, by often supping; forbearing nourishments that are stronger and solid; as also all manner of flesh, which are usually

Eating
flesh in
Child-bed
the cause
of Fevers.

usually the cause of those Fevers; for women in Child-bed must be dealt with not only like those that are grievously wounded, but like those whose mass of blood is disturbed, and so apt to be incensed with the least flame.

Cold.

Section
5th. and
31th.

The next care conducing to the cure is, to prevent outward colds, (as hath been formerly observed, in the 5th. and 31th. Sections.)

Wherefore, I would advise, that women be kept in their beds for five daies at the least after their delivery. I know 'tis usual for them to rise at three daies end; but this to be sure, the longer women contain themselves in their bed, the more secure they are from danger. The third observation is, that by a gentle proritation of the blood, the *Lochia* be continued; and to this end Midwives usually give *Sperma Ceti*, Irish slatt poudered, or Saffron tinged in white-wine, or Marrigold-flowers in posset-drink. If the belly be costive, it may be moved either with a Violet confect made for a suppository, or some gentle

Usual medicines.

Suppository.

gentle emollient Glyster, (avoiding stronger Glysters.) Where there hath been vomitings, thirst, and want of sleep, occasioned by the great perturbations of the blood, and stopping of the * *Lochia*; I have known *Laudanum* * *Lochia*. mix'd with Saffron, each two grains, and given in posset with good success. Instead of cooling Juleps, you may use *Julep*: this rather, of which you may give three or four Spoonfuls often times in a day: take Pennyroyal-water, Balm-water, each three ounces; * *Hysterical-wa-* * *Aqua* *Bryoniae* *composita*. *ter*, two ounces; Tincture of Saffron, two drachms; a * *Scruple* of *Castoreum* * 30 grains tyed in a fine rag, and hanged in the glass. Here also may be used Bezoardical medicines, such as provoke sweat; but these, as also the cure of those symptomatical Fevers before hinted, I leave to be considered of by Learned Physicians, to whom it is safest to have recourse in such cases of danger.

S E C T. XXXII.

Dr. Philadelphos. *I shall, Mrs. Eutrapelia, in this Section, afford you a Miscellany of Medicines, such as are most useful for you to have with you; and conclude all.*

Oyles.

Difficult Births.

*The mucilage is the quintessence of seeds and fruits boiled to gelly, and strained.

DR. Philadel. Mrs. Eutrapelia, you may remember, in the latter end of the 4th. Section, I gave you an account of those things that a Midwife ought to be furnished withal, wherein mention was made of oyles, which usually are, oyle of Lillies, of sweet Almonds, or Chamomile, mixed. I shall offer you one ointment, in hard and difficult Births: take of new butter not salted, and washed in Mugwort-water, two ounces; the * Mucilages of Linseeds, Figs, and the seeds of Marsh-mallows, extracted out in the water of Savine,

Savine, of each half an ounce ; oyle of Lillies, half an ounce ; make a liniment, with which frequently anoint the neck of the womb ; you may use also sneezing-powder, made thus : Take Eryhine, or Sneezing-powder. long Pepper, *Castoreum*, Betony, white Hellebore, sweet Marjoram, Cloves, each a drachm, made into very small powder, and kept for use ; which may be snuff'd up into the nostrils, to cause sneezing ; or, of white Hellebore, and An other. *Castoreum*, powdered ; this potion also may be given. Take of Cinamon, of A Potion. the bark of *Cassia fistula*, of Dittany, of each one drachm and half ; of white Sugar, as much as all ; let all these be made into a fine powder, and of it drink two drachms, in that posset wherein Linseed hath been boyled, or else in white-Wine. Or this, Take of *Cassia* An other, *fistula* powdered, two drachms ; Red * Cicers, half a handful, let them boyl A sort of red Pease, Ciceri rubri. in white-Wine and water, of each as much as will suffice, adding at the length two drachms of Savine, strein it, and adde to it half a drachm of Cinamon,

mon, and six grains of Saffron, and make a potion. Or this,

Another.

A scruple
is twenty
grains.

A general
Cordial-
water.

Take Ægrimony, Betony, Vervain, each a handful; Confection of Alkermes, a scruple and half; Sugar and Cinamon as much as will suffice to aromatize it, the herbs being first boyled in posset-brink. I shall give one general Cordial water, which I shall not only commend to Midwives to have ever by them, but also to other Gentlewomen; it being a general Cordial water against most distempers. Thus then; Take Baulm, Betony, Pellitory of the wall, sweet Marjoram, Cowslip flowers, of the flowers of Rosemary and Sage, each a great handful; of the seed of *Annis*, sweet Fennel, and Coriander, Caraway and Gromel, of each half an ounce; of Cinamon, Licorras, and Nutmeg, all bruised, each one ounce; of Juniper-berries, one ounce and half; let the herbs be thred, and infused in a gallon of Brandy in an earthen pot well leaded, for the space of a fortnight; afterwards strein it,
and

Against immoderate Flux of the Courses. 129

and put in twelve ounces of Loaf-sugar, and of Musk and Ambergreece, each two grains, tyed up in silk, and hang'd in the glass: you may put in another gallon of Brandy, after the first is streined.

Note, that a gallon of Brandy added to the ingredients after streining, makes as good water as the former, if ordered so.

Against immoderate flux of the Courses.

Take of the roots of Tormentill, two drachms; Bole-armeniack the best, one drachm; the species of Hyacinth, half a drachm, all made into fine powder: of which, take half a drachm once in three hours, in this following Julep.

Take of the *a* compound water of The Julep, Scordium, *b* Dragon-water, & *c* Mead-sweet, of each three ounces; of *d* Treacle-vinegar, an ounce; syrup of Coral, two ounces; burnt Harts-horn, half a drachm; make a Julep.

The Julep.
a Res. Aq. Scordii
composit.
b Dracon-
tii.
c ulmaria.
d Aceti
Theriaca-
lis.
CC 1173

To facilitate the Birth, drive out the Secundine, false Conception, and dead Child.

Take of the Trochischs of Myrrh, one scruple; of Borax half a scruple; of Saffron three grains; make a powder of these, and take them in white-Wine, or the decoction of Mugwort in Posset-ale; after which, drink a draught of the same Posset, with some few drops of oyle of Amber, or oyle of Juniper-berries infused in it. Or this,

A Posset.

Take Mother of Time, one handful; of Pellitory of the wall, and Chamomel-flowers, of each half a handful; of Fennel-seeds, and Licoras, each half an ounce; Figs slit n^o. six; boyl these in three pints of Posset-ale, till one pint be consumed; then stein it, and of this drink a good draught thrice in a day. The next Receipt shall be directed to the false Conception, and dead Child. As thus; Take *Styrax*
Cal-

To prevent Abortion.

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Calamita, Myrrh, Cinamon, *Cassia lignea*, of each half an ounce; Mummy, two drachms; Saffron, half a drachm; make all these into fine powder: this may be taken in white-Wine, a drachm at a time, for a week together, or more.

From the Apothecaries.

To provoke the flowers, expell a dead child, and false Conception.

To prevent Abortion.

Take *Sanguis Draconis*, Red Coral, both made into powder, of each one drachm; of Ambergreece, three grains; of Bezoar stone, four grains; of this powder, a scruple at a time may be taken, either in Mace-ale, or Broth, or Posset-drink, wherein Plantane, Comfrey, Knot-grass, Bramble-leaves, Periwinkle, with some Cinamon, have boyled. Or this,

A powder to be taken in broth, &c.

Take Kermes-berries, two drachms; red Coral, and white, of each one drachm and half; of Amber, one scruple; make these into powder, and put them into a Poch'd-egg, and sup it up; do so till all be done. Or this,

A second powder.

A third
powder.

Take Mastich, Frankincense, *Sang. Dracon.* Myrtill-berries, Kermes-berries, Bole-armeniack, each half a scruple; and take a drachm of the powder, and fill the hole, whence the stone is taken out in a Date; moysten it in sack, and wrap it up in a paper, and put it under hot embers to be warmed; and, let those that fear Abortion, eat it often.

A Cataplasme to
the navil.

Take a hot manchet out of the oven, cutting off the crust, dip it in Muscadine, and strew it with the powder of Nutmegs and Cinamon, each as much as will suffice; and apply this hot to the navil of the woman.

A plaister
from the
Apothecaries.

Take of Emplaster *ad Herniam, Caesaris*, each half an ounce; *Cocci Baphici*, one drachm, made into powder; Emplaster of *Diacalcythios*, one ounce; and with as much oyle of Myrtles as will suffice, make a Plaister to be spread on leather, and applyed between the hips. Here may be used *Unguentum Comitissæ* to the loins.

Unguent.

Of After-pains.

After-pains may proceed from the Causes of acrimony of the blood, being thinn and After- sharp; or, from the grumous part of it, pains. being thick, and clotted; which nature endeavouring to discharge it self of, as to the settling of the womb, causeth these pains: As also Inflation-Inflations. ons, by reason of the ambient air, seems Ambient to imitate those pains, with the Child-air. bearing, which are not only Sympathetical, but Symptomatical; this being so usual, few women are free from it: And, because they often cease Cure, within two or three daies, they seldome require a Physicians help. Nevertheless, that Julep before-mentioned in the

The Julep in the 32th. Section, 32th. Section, is very useful. Or else,

Take the inward bark of an Elm-et oh, marked with tree, and burn it to ashes; to which, this * After- adde Cinamon made into powder, ask. some 10 grains of Cinamon to one drachm of the ashes, and drink it with white-Wine. Or else,

Take of oyle of sweet Almonds, two ounces ; syrup of Violets, one ounce ; water of Penniroyal, half an ounce, for a draught.

Potion,
After-
pains from
windiness.

If the cause be from wind, you may give a drachm of Barberries in powder, in the water of Vervain, or Baulm.

Caudles.

But, most usually, these pains are eased by Caudles made with half white-Wine, and half water, wherein Spermints, Baulm, Penniroyal, or Mugwort have been boyled.

I will give you the form of a Caudle, which is not only of great use in the sending forth of the *secundine* (in case any piece of it should be left behind, as sometimes it may happen) but also to help nature in its work of throwing out this grumous blood; (which is the cause of the After-pains) And this is it;

A Caudle,
in case any
part of the
secundine
be behind.

Take Oatmeal, and Hempseed, of each a sufficient quantity, with a top of Baulm ; boyl these in a sufficient quantity of white-Wine and water, of each a-like, and with the yelk of one egg, make a Caudle.

of

Of Convulsion-fits in infants newly born.

Take the best Sack and Sugar mull'd, and give it the first thing it takes; this will discharge the stomach of that visciduous flegm that ever accompanyeth infants; and not only warm the stomach and nerves, (for all Spasms and Epilepsies proceed from the nerves being oppressed with cold, or gross, phlegmatick humors) but prepare it for future nutriment. If these prevail not, use this ensuing Julep and Plaster.

Convulsions, from visciduous phlegm possessing the stomach and nerves.

Take Black-cherry water, red-Rose-water, and Dragon-water, of each two ounces; one top of Rosemary, of Licoras, a drachm; of the flowers of Linden-tree, of the Lillie of Convall, of each a pugill; boyl them till a third part be consumed, and sweeten it with Sugar-candy; give the infant often of this, together with this Plaster.

The Julep.
o Flores
Tilia.
p Lilia
Convallia.

The Plaster.

Take Mithridate, two drachms; Saffron,

Of Convulsion-fits in Children.

Supposito-
ries.

n Rad.
Paonie.
o Diſtanni
albi.
p Viſci
Quercini.
q Seminis
Atriplicis.

Saffron, one ſcruple poudred; ſpirit of Wine, ſome few drops; Capons-greaſe, as much as a ſmall nut; make a plaifter to be ſpread upon a ſmall piece of ſcarlet, and applyed to the pit of the Stomach. And, if the child be coſtive, put up a Mallow-ſtalk buttered, or a Violet Confect, as Supposito-ries; this powder is good. Take n Piony-roots and ſeeds; o Diptany; Miſleto of an Oak, of each half an ounce; of the ſeed of q Orach; of the ſcull of a man, each two drachms; red Coral and Hyacinth prepared, of each a drachm and a half; of Elks-hoof prepared, half an ounce; Musk, fix grains; Leaf-gold, half a drachm; make a powder of this; give ten grains, or twenty grains in the Julep aforeſaid, in a ſpoon.

Of a Diarrhæa, or a Loofeneſs in Child-bed.

Philad l.

A violent loofeneſs in child-bed is not without danger; to prevent which, theſe

these Glysters may be given safely.

1. Take Rice, one drachm and half; ^{Two Gly-}
of Cork finely grated, two drachms; ^{sters.}
Red-rose-leaves, half a handful; strein
these, and make a Glyster, after they
have been boyled in a pint and half of
milk to a pint; the things that remain
may be applyed to the navil in form of
a plaister.

2. Take milk a quart, boyled to a Cataplasma.
pint; of *Diascordium*, half an ounce;
the yelks of two eggs in form of a Cau-
dle; make a Glyster: but here care Caution.
must be had, that by too astringent
means the *Lochia* be not suppressed.

Of sore breasts in Women.

To preserve the breasts, that if they To pre-
nurse not their children, the milk of- serve breast
fend not, or, being extravasate, cause against the
Apostemations; inconvenience
of milk.

Take Virgins wax white, four oun-
ces; *Spermaceti*, two ounces; of *Gal-* An Em-
banum dissolved in strong vinegar, one ^{plaister.}
ounce:

● *Of sore Breasts, and Nipples.*

A Cata-
plasm, if
the breasts
should
break, to
be spread
upon the
wooll.

Clefts in
the nip-
ples.

1 Oint-
ment.

2 Oint-
ment.

ounce : Make an Emplaister, to be laid on the breasts, and continued for many daies ; let it be spread upon linnen: if the breasts should tend to break, then, Take a Sheeps head, wooll and all, bruise it, and boyle it in water enough, till it be all to mash. In the top of the streined liquor of which, boyl Rice enough to make it to the consistence of a Pultifs ; to which, add some Saffron, and apply it, and the wooll over it. If the nipples be sore with fissures and clefts ; First, wash the furr and stuff off from the nipples, as clean as may be ; with red-Rose-water, as hot as may be endured ; Then use of white wax, one ounce ; of *Spermaceti*, half an ounce ; the marrow of Staggs-bones, two ounces ; oyle of *St. John's-wort*, one ounce : apply this. Or, Take Goats-suet, one ounce ; oyle of the yelks of Eggs ; oyle of sweet Almonds ; oyle of Henbane, and Poppy, by expression, of each half an ounce ; the fat of Geese, Capons, and Ducks, of each three drachms ; of Litharge ;
of

Of sore Breasts and Nipples.

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of Silver; white Lead washed; *Tutia* Ground-
prepared; of red Lead, of each one sel stamp,
drachm and a half; of *Pompholyx*; and apply-
burnt Allom; white Sugar-candy pow- ed, driveth
dered; of *Olibanum*, of each one drachm; back milk,
of Saffron, one Scruple; of Camphire, preventeth
and Opium prepared, of each half a Inflammation.
scruple: mingle these, and with as Flax card-
much white wax as will suffice, make ed, and
of these an Unguent. smoaked
over Franksincense,
with which
cover the
breast.

SECT.

SECT. XXXIII.

*Of Nurses, and the best Milk.**Philadel.**Nurses not
fluttish.**Quo semel
est imbuta
recens ser-
vabit odo-
rem testa-
di.*

Since the choice of a Nurse is of so great a concernment; (as upon which, the future being of the infant consists) surely this, then, requires many serious considerations. For, though she may have milk enough, yet perhaps not good enough; or the woman either fluttish, or unhandy, or careless in the swathing and dressing of the child; by which many children (like new vessels, which will keep the favour of that liquor they are first seasoned withal) are fluttish or slovenly so long as they live; or else (being abused at nurse, are distort and Ricketty; full of botches, nasty, and nauseous to their own parents. And many, through the intemperancy of their nurses, who, by drinking, to increase their milk (and perhaps make it bad enough) sleep so secretly and profoundly, that they over-
lay

lay their nurseries in the night, and the Children,
 children dead by their sides in the mor- how over-
 ning. Therefore let Nurses sleep so of- laid.
 ten, that they may hear the least cry of Often sleep
 the infant. But this as introductory to good.
 a larger discourse and description. Let
 the Nurse, then, be of a middle stature, The Nurse
 and good complexion; active, not fat, described;
 (and of a sanguine complexion, if pos- with her
 sible) and not in poverty; not under Complex-
 twenty years of age, nor above forty, ion, her
 but rather of twenty five, or thirty years Age.
 of age, as a * mean betwixt both. Let * Medio
 not her nipples be great, lest it make tutissimus
 the child of a wide mouth, because it ibis.
 cannot suck without the contraction of Her nip-
 the lips together; and, lest by forcing ples not
 the tongue into too narrow a compass, too big.
 it hinders the swallowing of the milk.

Next, if the nipple be too small, the Not too
 child is apt to let it slip out of the small.
 mouth, and cannot handsomely hold it,
 so that the infant being frustrated of
 suck, and yet still exercising sucking,
 hurts the cheek, and attracts some kind
 of humors thither, which oftentimes
 become

*Pectora
late jacens
mammis
Virgil. mo-
retum.
Great
breasts not
good.*

*Young
whelps kil-
led with
sucking of
women.*

** Of ano-
ther na-
ture.*

*Plenty of
milk ever
best.*

become præternatural tumors; and oftentimes the cheeks of the infant seem as if they were stirred out of their places. Thirdly, by the consent of all, the Nurse must have a large breast (though some think that not so material, and others are of opinion that she ought to have large breasts) because there is more milk collected together in great breasts than ought; and being there, is corrupted, to the prejudice of the Nurse. Wherefore, lest the milk should continue there too long, it is best to have a lusty young child to suck it away, or else to use some other way; (as, by the use of young whelps; whom I have oftentimes seen dye with sucking womens milk; surely the reason must be, because the milk was * heterogenous; or else, because grumous, and corrupted) or milked out some other way; especially, when the Nurse perceives her self prejudiced by it. But it is ever best, that she abound, rather than want milk; and then in this case it is best they be big, though all Nurses need

need not have big breasts; for there may be as much milk, if not more, in a lesser breast, than in a great one. Our next enquiry will be into the manners and behaviour of a Nurse. The best Nurse then is, she that is mild, chaste, sober, courteous, chearful, lively, neat, cleanly, and handy; because bad conditions, as well as good, are suck'd in with the milk, and so radicated, that it is a hard matter to pull out the bad conditions, and leave the good behind, but that there will be a remainder of the bad conditions, perhaps so long as they live: wherefore, let not the Nurse be of an angry, malepert, and saucy disposition, shameless, scolding, or quarrellsome; not gluttonous, but so careful of her nursery, that she neither eat or drink that which may be hurtful to the infant: That she do nothing to anger her self, to grieve, or sad her self; for such passions will presently distribute themselves, to the prejudice of the infant; than which there is nothing of more efficacy to destroy the

The Nurses Conditions.

Her care in eating and drinking.

Passion hinders the good milk.
Mirth.

Absti-
nence from
Venerie not
sufficient.

*Somnians
dixit quæ
vigilans
voluit.
Terent.
Comed.*

** Coloſtra-
ti.*

*Meats to
be avoided
by Nurses.*

*Persly, an
enemy to
milk.*

the goodness of the milk. Neither is it sufficient that they abstain from the use of their husbands ; but when they have wanton thoughts, and lascivious minds, wholly upon Luxury and Venerie, they cast off all care of their nurseries, and dreaming at night of that which their minds run on in the day, and by other filthy pollutions they infect the milk. So also, by the use of their husbands the Courses are stirred up, by which both the plenty and goodness of milk is derived another way ; and so the child robbed of its nutriment ; or else the Nurse conceiveth with child, and so the infant becometh * diseased and Ricketty, by sucking grumous, curdy, and unwholsome milk, and is the worse for it during life. Therefore let all those things be avoided, that either do, or are supposed to provoke lust ; as, junkets made with spices ; also onions, leeks, garlick, and all salt meats are to be avoided : persly, and smallage, some say, have a peculiar malice to the increase of milk : besides

besides that, it doth increase lust, and is an enemy to the growth of infants. Again, that Nurse were best, that hath lately been brought to bed of a boy if to nurse a boy, the milk of such a Nurse being better tempered. For the milk of a male child will make a female nursery more spritely, and a man-like Virago; and the milk of a girl will make a boy the more effeminate. As to the milk, let it be a mean, betwixt thick and thin; which you may perceive, by dropping it upon the thumb-nails; for if it be too thin, it will run off the sooner; but if thicker, it will stay the longer: let it be sweet, and pleasant, both to the smell and taste; not offending the palate with rancidness, sourness, sharpness, or saltness; or the nostrils with any strange quality. Let it be candid to the sight, in it self equal in each particles, not infested with brown, yellow, green, blue, or any other evil colour; or, as sometimes, with various colours and substance; as, with lines, and streaks upon it: but let that

The virtues of the milk of a male, and of a female.

The conditions of the milk.

Tryal of the milk.

By its Quality.

Colour.

L milk

Experi-
ment.

milk be most praise-worthy, that makes as much curd as whey; which may be tryed by this Experiment, *viz*, Put some of this milk into a glass, and put in some Myrrh, or Rennet; which being stirred together, will curd, and then may the contents be seperated: the tryal is, that if there be most whey, then is the milk thinner in its substance; but if most of curd, 'tis thicker: yet all these may be corrected and amended; for that which is too thick may be mended by an extenuating diet, and the flegmatick matter may be avoided by a vomit of Oxymel, and Exercise before meat, the better to consume and attenuate the thickness of it.

Corre-
ctives of
milk too
thick.
Vomit.

Of milk
too thinn.
Diet.
Alicia.

Sharpness,
&c.

The thinness of milk is amended by contrary food, such as doth incrassate it: as Formenty of Wheat, and Rice; Hogs-feet, Calves-feet, Trotters, and sweet Wine, unless somewhat else be in the way to hinder it. Sometimes it happens that the milk is more tart than it ought to be: wherefore then, all diligence must be had to feed upon such meats

meats as are of the best juice, till that acrimony at least be attempered.

Sometimes there is little or no milk in the breasts; as after some sickness, or notable distemper, now turned into a chacochymical habit, or any other of what kind soever, that possesseth those parts, or is the morbitick cause: but that shall not be our business to consider of now. Now, if these be not the causes, let the Nurse use supping meats, as Froths, Possets, &c. and eat plentifully, and use frictions to her breasts and duggs, exercising her hands and her arms by domestick Employments; or instead thereof, let her dance the child, by which the aliment may be recalled into those parts. Sometimes cupping-glasses to the breasts, with a fomentation of emollient herbs boyled in water, and applyed warm, either sponges, or wollen-clothes; after which, embrocating them with oyle of Lillies. The seeds of Fennel, and the roots of Parlnips boyled in Barley-water, and buttered. The broth of Hens, or Capons,

Want of
milk, the
Causes.

Exercise,
and dan-
cing of the
child, good
for the
Nurse.

Cupping-
glasses.

Fomenta-
tions.

Embroca-
tion.

What food
is best.

Earth-
worms.

pons, with Cinamon and Mace. Or Poch'd-eggs, with the seeds of *Annis*, and *Dill*; and all things else that are hot in the first and second degree, are good. Worms, such as come out of the earth, (not out of a dung-hill,) six or seven of them dried, and powdered, and drank in Barley-water sugared, for a fortnight together: All these may be of good use in the defect of milk. But now let us see to the inconveniency (if there be any) in too much milk. If the milk abound too much, which sometimes is (though seldome) blameable; Then use the decoction of Myrtle-berries, and red Roses, and with clothes dipped in it, lay them on the breasts. Or else clothes imbibed in Vinegar, wherein Cummin-seeds bruised have been infused with Myrrh and Camphire.

Milk in too
great a-
bandance.
A Decocti-
on.

The in-
conveni-
ency of too
thick milk.

By reason of the thickness of the milk, all those excrements that the child should send forth, are intercepted; as by Stool, by Urine, &c. The passages for transpiration are stuffed up, so that the progress

progress of the aliment being stop'd, of necessity the milk must be regurgitated, and vomited up; after which will follow much flegmatick matter, a sure argument of crudities. Sometimes there will arise bitches, and apostemations about the body; much matter, and snor, and quitor will come out of the nose, and corners of the eyes, and eyelids; and the appetite will be lost.

Cause of
Bitches,
&c.

Contrarily, from the thinner and sharper sort of milk, the belly is looser than it ought, being troubled with pinches and gripes in the belly of the infant: Also, very angry pustules and wheelks will arise about the body, like the small Pox; and the body groweth weak by little and little, the infant not caring for food; for the strength of the appetite will be more remiss, by reason of the acrimony of that which the infant desires; so that it is not much sensible of that aliment which it hath; and that aliment of which it is sensible is naught, and vicious.

Of too
thin milk,
the cause
of gripings

Cause of
pustules.

Of over-
much milk

Of too lit-
tle milk.

Manifest-
ness.

Vehemen-
cy of the
innate
heat.

A good
caution, not
to choose a
Nurse in
poverty.

Another
Nurse to
be chosen.

Now, from the over-abundance of milk, the infant oftentimes, when it suck, is over-whelmed, being so puffed up, and the belly distended, as if it would break; untill by much pissing, or breaking wind, it is flacker. But where there is too much scarcity of milk, here the infant being altogether destitute of its nourishment, will pine away; and all the parts of the body being starved, in those years when it most wants nourishment, by reason of the vehemency of the innate heat, and that habit of body (that the least blast will puff down) which requires much, and constant aliment. By all which, women ought to be the more provident, lest all these mischiefs happen, (especially, not to make choice of such a Nurse, whose poverty must needs starve herself, and her nursery; and if they should so happen, to amend them, as hath been said before) ere they grow incurable, and require the help of another Artificer that may cure it. Or, if the fault in the milk cannot be cured
and

and amended in the Nurse, (which she hath contracted,) Then you have no more to do, but presently to look for another Nurse, that hath none of these inconveniencies; that so the infant may have suck enough, which is all it requires; for want of which, you may hear sad ejaculations, crying, and weeping. And this may be discovered by their dreams, as by the often motion of the lips in the cradle, as if they were sucking when they are a-sleep.

Neither is it strange, that the infant should be sensible of, and participate of whatsoever food (as meat, drink, and physick,) that the Nurse taketh: which maketh our modern Physicians purge the Nurse, to cure the child. And this also is concluded on by *Hippocrates*; * That if a woman take any purging Physick, she purgeth her child also. So, *Galen* reports of Goats, feeding in *Asia*, where Scammony did grow, did communicate a purging faculty to their milk. And so the milk of Asses, generally accounted the best in Consumptions,

Dreams.

The infant participates of that food which the Nurse eats or drinks.

Γυναικες εαν ληθωσι φαρμακον, μεταβαλλουσιν το βρεφος.

3 Epw.

αλλας

μαλιστα

αλας.

Hippoc.

Epidem, vi.

Mothers are the best Nurses themselves.

Qualities
of the milk
pass into
those that
suck them,
and so im-
purities.

tions, is counted better, if the Asse be fed with Capillary herbs, such as are Maiden-hair, &c. And again, when young Goats suck Sheeps-milk, the rough hair shall lose its coarseness, and become like a fleece of wooll: and so contrarily, when lambs are brought up by Goats, their wooll groweth the more hairy. If then the qualities of the milk pass into those that suck them, (as without doubt they do) it is easie to gather, that other impurities follow thither also, neither is it improbable. Surely then, we ought to take no less care of the Nurse than of the child; as in her diet, exercise, physick, &c. since, whatsoever conduceth to the benefit of the Nurse, tends to the good and welfare of the infant.

I have been the larger in this Section of Nurses, and Milk, because tender infants can neither make choice of their Nurses themselves; nor discover, or plead for their wants: Their own mothers, surely, (if they are able) both by duty, and nature, being the most fit to nurse

Not to rock the infant much after sucking. 153

nurse their own children; which the
greatest Ladies may do, with the great-
est conveniences; by reason of their
plenty of all things; besides, their at-
tendance of servants, who can bring
their nurseries to them at all hours, be
it by night or day, and take it from them
again, not to disturb their rest: which
also, they may intend at their own
pleasures. The longest time that a child
need be suckled, is not to be above one
year. I shall leave only one caution for
Nurses, and wind up this Section: and
'tis this. Let Nurses ever milk out
some milk e're they suckle the child; and
after it is suckled, that they rock it not
too much presently after, lest violent
rocking disturb the meat in the stomach;
or the other parts draw away the milk
in the stomach, as yet unconcocted.

The great-
est Ladies,
and all
Mothers,
fittest to
nurse their
own chil-
dren.

The time
of sucking
not above
twelve
moneths.

Nurses not
to rock the
infant too
violently
after suck-
ing.

S E C T.

S E C T. XXXIV.

Entrap. Sir, I was unwilling to interrupt you in your discourse, (it being so profitable) till you had done: and truly, Sir, I must beg your pardon, if I mind you of some distempers incident to women, and are peculiar to the womb; and though there may be more, yet I shall trouble you but with two: And the first is, concerning your judgement of Fits of the Mother; and the second, of the Falling out of the womb; which sometimes hapneth after hard Labours, or an unskilful Midwife.

Philadel. Mrs. *Entrapelia*, I shall readily do both, as well to satisfy You, as other Ladies, whom I am willing to gratifie.

Of Suffocation of the womb, commonly called, Fits of the Mother.
 Section, 31.

Amongst all the fierce distempers that women are affected with, the strangulation of the womb is accounted none of the least. This, by the Latines, is called the Suffocation of the womb, and so by the * Grecks; ^{uteri suffocatio.} * Ὑστερί- which we render, Hysterical Fit, from ^{κὴ πνίξις.} a word which signifieth, The womb: ^{ἡ Ὑστερία.} It is called by most women, The Mother Fits, and that from another Greek ^b word, which signifieth, the Matrix; ^b Μήτρα which is from another word, which signifieth, a Mother; because women, ^{Μήτηρ, Mater.} after they have brought forth, are Mothers; and hence, Fits of the Mother. ^{What is the suffocation of the womb.} Which is, a retraction of the womb to the upper parts, making the principal parts fellow-sufferers of the distemper. For although the womb may be concluded to be moved out of its place, yet,

The parts
affected,
what, and
how.

The cau-
ses.

Menstru-
ous blood,
Vicious
seed.

The symp-
toms.

yet, except it be carried downwards, it never causeth a suffocation: for a suffocation is nothing else but a defect in breathing: Therefore it is necessary, that the upper parts that serve for Respiration be affected, and carried upwards, by reason of that suffocation; and amongst all, the chiefest are, the heart, lungs, the midriff, and the brain, to which the force of the affection cometh, *viz.* to the heart, by the veins and arteries, and so to the lungs; to the brain and midriff, by the nerves and membranes of the spine of the back: The cause is from the womb, which being full of some naughty humor, as menstuous blood; or vicious and putrid seed offendeth the noble parts, with some stinking, malignant, sharp, gripping, cold vapours. The symptoms that follow are various, either according to the greatness of the efficient cause, or the variety of some qualities, or natures; for some women are without any sense or motion, and seem to have no pulse at all, or at least, that
very

very small and weak; and sometimes
lye without any manner of breathing
at all that can be perceived. Others
there are, that neither want sense nor
motion, and seem not to be troubled
with any passion of the mind; but they
faint, and very hardly fetch breath:
some also seem to have Convulsions in
their joynts, as in their hands, arms,
feet; but these generally are the signs
of the fit at hand, viz. ^a A dulness of

the mind, a laziness, weakness of the
thighes, paleness, and clamminess about

^a Signs of
the Fit co-
ming in
augmento.

the face: ^b but when the fit is come,

then there cometh a ^c profound sleep,
like those in an Apoplexy, or Lethargy;

^b Signs of
the Fit
present.

the mind is doorth, the senses are in-

^c Κατα-
φρονη

tercepted, the voice ceaseth, the thighes
are contracted, the cheeks look red, and
the face is swelled. But when the suf-

focation declineth, a certain moysture
distilleth from the privities, with great

^d Signs of
the decli-
nation of
the distem-
per.

rumbling and murmuring of the belly;
and the womb by little and little is re-

laxed, and so the sense returneth. This
disease is moved also by ^d course; as is

^d Suppose
of the
moon.

the

the Falling-sickness, and doth most of all infect young women desirous of husbands; and that about Autumn, and the Winter: as also, those that are childless, or unfruitful, or such whose womb is chilled upon any account.

* How it differs from a Syncope, or swooning.

How from an Apoplexy.

This differs from * fainting Fits, in this, (*viz.*) In a Syncope there is no pulse, but in the strangulation of the womb, there is ever a pulse, though small, rare, weak. In fainting Fits, or swoonings, there are cold sweats, and paleness of the face; but in this the countenance is plump, and ruddy. It differs also from an Apoplexy; for women that have these Fits have not their parts deprived of sense and motion; and, although their senses be benumbed, yet, if they are pinched, or pricked, they are sensibly disturbed, and will make signs with their hands, that they are strangled; now it is clean contrary in an Apoplexy: And again, those in an Apoplexy do snore, which is never seen in these hysterick Fits.

Lastly,

Lastly, these Fits differ from an Epileptic, or Falling-sickness, in this; that these parts affected are not contracted with Spasmes, or Convulsions; neither do they foam at mouth, except the woman be vehemently suffocated; and especially, when an Epilepsie is not stirred up out of the womb it self, as oftentimes it doth happen. Having thus discoursed of the causes, symptoms, and signs, we now come to the Cure. First then, let the lower parts be strongly rubbed with clothes, and tyed with strong ligatures; as also, let Cupping-glasses, be applyed to the hips, groynes, * Iliac-bone, (but not to the navil.) Next, sneezing is commended, (to which Hippocrates agrees.) And, though I have given you one Receipt for a sneezing-powder, in the beginning of the 31th. Section, which is proper not only in difficult births, but here also; I now will leave with you the Receipt of another powder, which shall be this; Take white Pepper, Mustard-seed, Pelitory of Spain, Castoreum, of each a scruple;

How they differ from an Epileptic, or Falling-sickness.

Spasmus Cinicus.
 A distortion of the mouth.

The Cure.
 Cupping-glasses, how to be used.
Os pubis,
 or *Pectinis.*
 Beware the navil.

Iuvaini
ὑπὸ ὕπε-
ρικαν,
ἐνοχλα-
ἐν ἡ δὲ
σλοκῆ; η
πταίεμος
ἐπὶ γενό-
μεν
ἀγαθόν.
Apbar. lib.
5 & 35.
 A sneezing powder.

Twenty
grains
make a
scruple.

Supposito-
ries.

60 Grains
make a
drachm.

An Oint-
ment.

A fume to
sit over.

scruple; *Euphorbium*, and white *Hel-
lebores*, of each one scruple; and make a
subtile powder, which may be used so
long as there is no redundance of hu-
mors perceived in the head. Supposi-
tories are good; as, Take of Agarick
Troschisc. of the species of *Hiera lo-
godii*, of each a drachm; of Rats-dung,
Figs, Rue-leaves, and Cummin-seeds,
all made into powder, and with honey
made up into a Suppository.

Take oyle of *St. Iohn's-wort*, of
Orange-flowers, of Rue, of each one
ounce; oyle of Mace by expression,
half an ounce; of a Beasts gall dried
and powdered, six drachms; *Venice-
Treacle*, half an ounce; Spiders alive,
in number forty; infuse all these for ten
hours in a vessel well stop'd on the em-
bers, that it neither boyle too fast, nor
evaporate too much; of this make an
Ointment, with which anoint the back,
and loynes, and the navil, avoiding all
cold.

A Suffumigation of Nutmegs pow-
dered, and set in a close-stool to burn,

re

receiving the smoak by sitting over it, is excellent.

Stinking things are ever best to smell Stinking things to smell to.
 to, such as are Partridge-feathers, old Leather, Brimstone, burnt all; *Assa-fœtida*, *Castoreum*, *Galbanum*, Rue, malaxed with Vinegar: Contrarily, all sweet things are proper to be tyed to the thighs in a bag, but not smell'd to. Sweet things best to be tyed to the thighs.
 The scrapings of Goats-horns, and *Assa-fœtida*, mixed, and burnt, is excellent.

Take *Assa-fœtida* dissolved in distilled vinegar, of *Castor* prepared into powder, of each a scruple; *Laudanum* two grains, made into six Pills, and taken just before the Fit. Pills.

Lastly, if these Fits proceed from the stoppage of the flowers, those medicines must be given proper to provoke them; but if from the retention of the seed, then let nature here be their best director; except they could construe the authority of * Learned Physicians, with whom, let them advise. Quod si ex retento semine affectio proveniat, nullum p. proponerem

affectu mulieri præstantius auxilium quam viri sui frequentes amplexus. Hieronymus Pulverinus, Cap. XCI. de Strangulatione utero.

S E C T. XXXV.

Of the coming forth of the womb.

IN the last Section, Mistriss, I described how the womb might be moveable upwards, yea, & from side to side. I now come to speak of its motion downwards, which sometimes is so low, that it cometh forth, and is to be seen outwardly; and that which hangs out doth appear like a soft, and round tumor, and like the Testicles of a man; but the pain and the heat possess the privities, and bottom of the belly; and the urine, distilling by some and some, vexeth the privities. The causes may be many; as,

The causes.

First, when a woman, from on high, falleth upon her hips, those skins and membranes which support the womb, and tye it to the neighbouring parts, being broken.

The second cause is, by extraction of the *Secundine*, as hath been formerly
 ser

set forth, in the 26th. Section & that through the unskilfulness of the Midwife.

The third Cause is, by a sudden and immoderate flux of blood; as is usually in Abortions, as hath been shewed in the 5th. Section.

The fourth Cause is, by an artificial extraction of a dead child, or over-much holding the breath, to blow; or carrying of too great a weight.

The fifth is, oftentimes, through over-much humors, and the defluxions of them; and often bearing of children; which makes those Appendices, to which the womb depends, relaxed, and loosed.

The sixth and last is, through some vehement passion of the mind, being affrighted with the sudden tydings of the loss of children, incursions of enemies, dangerous Sea voyages; and sometimes from neither of these, but from old age Old age. it self, or much weakness. But now, as to the Cure; in which, observe these Prognosticks. Prognosticks by the way; That when

The Cure of the falling down of the womb.
 this affection is new, the womb is easily reduced to its proper place; and being right put up, it continues there, especially in the prime of age; and may both conceive, and bring forth again; but in riper years, it becomes contracted; it may be put up truly, but upon the least occasion slips out again. And in short, this; All fallings down of the womb, which are not, and cannot be cured by proper means, shew that the *Appendices* (as aforesaid) are either lax-ed, or broken.

The Cure.

The Cure is, First, to provide Glysters to be administred, by which the strait gut may be discharged of gross and hard excrements, and the bladder of its urine, by some pipe fitted for the purpose; for sometimes it happens, that the womb being in a streight betwixt those two, cannot be reduced into its proper place. The first may be done by Glysters, the latter with a pipe put up in the neck of the bladder; which done, the womb may be put up by this following method. Let the Patient lye
 with

*Hæmorrhoides
 rectæ
 et
 uterinæ.*

*Fistula
 urinaria.*

The Cure of the falling down of the womb. 165

with her face upwards, her hamms bent backwards, and thighs spread abroad; after which, foment it with the decoction; of Beets, Mallows, Marshmallows, Lineseed, and Foenugreek, made in spring-water. Then make a pledget of wooll wrap'd up in a linnen-rag, to the proportion of the privy-part; which being dipped in the juice of *Acatia* and *Hypocistis*, dissolved in red Wine, apply it to the womb; and so without violence press up all that which is come forth: After which, foment the whole * *Pecten* with this fomentation. Take red Wine a quart, red Rose-leaves, Bramble-leaves, Plantain, Myrtle-berries, Shepherds-purse, Hagtaper, Horse-tail, and Comfrey-roots, applyed with sponges; using afterward the oyles of Mastich and Myrtles to the place, and *Unguentum Comitissæ* to anoint the Reins. Now, because the main of our drift is to cure the falling out of the womb upon difficult births; adde this method to the former. First, purge her with one

A fomentation.

To be bought at the Apothecaries.

* The share-bone. Another fomentation.

A Purge to
be bought
at the A-
potheca-
ries.

* Balau-
stia.

A bag used.

drachm of *Pulvis sennæ compositus ma-
jor*, given in broth, or Mace-ale, twice
or thrice: then, Take the leaves of
Plantain, of Withy, of Medlars, of
the Oake, of Sloes, of red Brambles, of
red Roses, of each a handful; of the
roots of Tormentill, Comfrey, and
Bistort, of * Pomegranat-flowers, of
Cypress-nuts, of each an ounce; of
the seeds of Annise, two ounces: let
these be grossly bruised, and sewed up
in a bag; (of which you have a de-
scription in the 24th. Section of this
Book.) Boyle these in Smiths water,
such as they use to quench iron, and ap-
ply it warm four times a day, wearing
it continually, well trust up.

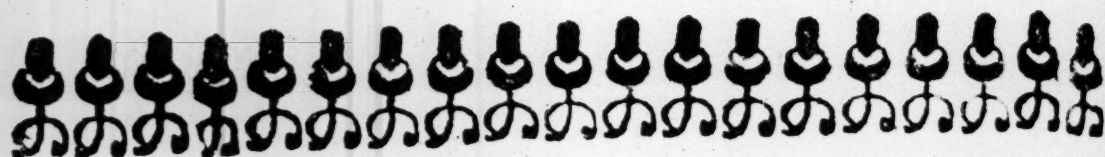
Horat.

— *Si quid novi sti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.*

Μόνω τῷ Θεῷ Δόξα.

FINIS.

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